The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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J.H. George
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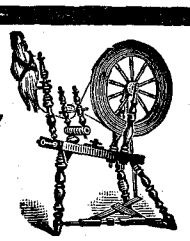
SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The figure upon our cover this week represents THE LITERARY DIGEST recording the world's doings, illuminated by the rising sun. The design is the work of Mr. Harry Stoner.



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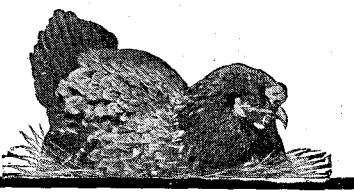

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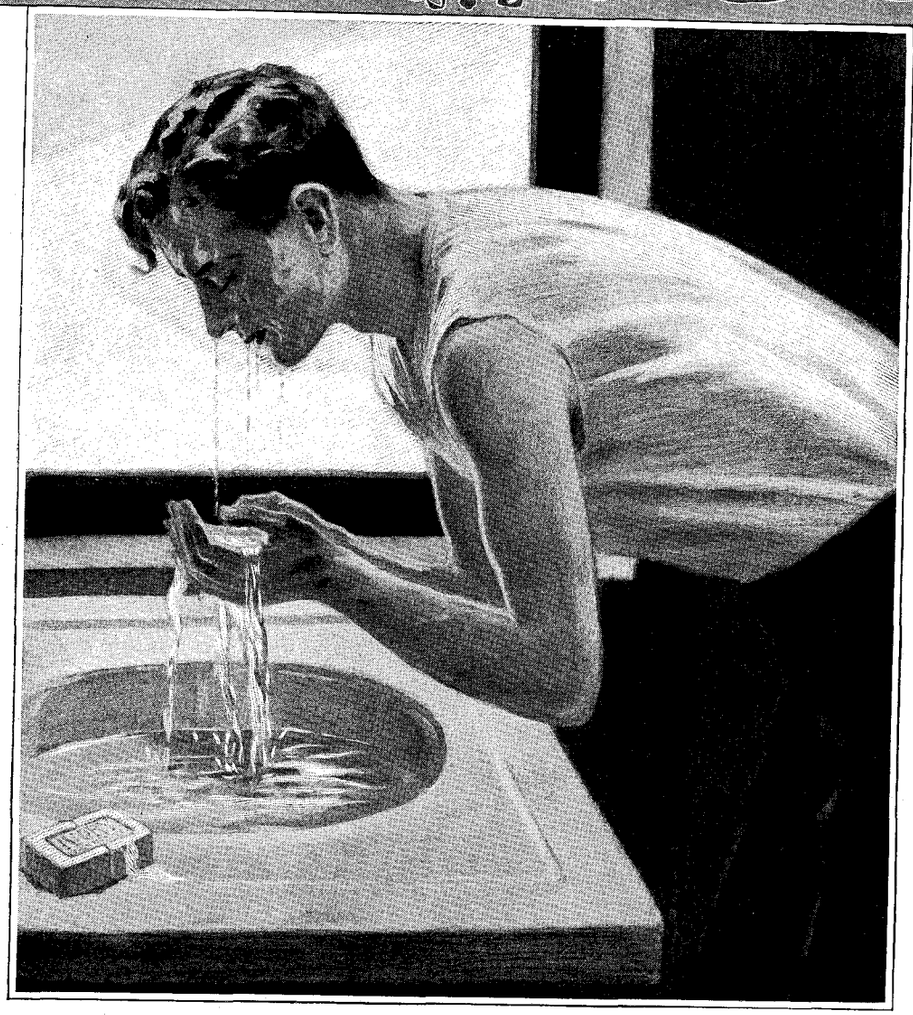

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE REPUDIATION OF COOK

CONDEMNED by a tribunal of his own choosing—the tribunal whose indorsement in the first place gave the public their chief warrant for honoring his claim to the discovery of the North Pole—Dr. Frederick A. Cook is now being pilloried as the most colossal impostor in all the annals of exploration. Altho in form the decision of the University of Copenhagen is merely a verdict of "not proven," in effect it convicts the Brooklyn doctor of having, as Commander Peary said, "handed the public a gold brick." In exchange he received a brief hour of honor and acclaim, and $100,000 of the public's money. Thus, while the official finding of the investigating committee is that "the material transmitted for examination contains no proof that Dr. Cook reached the Pole," the individual scientists who compose the committee have exprest themselves more definitely, according to Copenhagen dispatches.

"His papers convict him of being a swindler," declares Commodore Gustav Holm, while Knud Rasmussen, the Arctic explorer who has championed Cook's cause from the first, describes his formally submitted proofs as "impudent," and "a most childish attempt at cheating," and Dr. Stromgren, president of the committee, characterizes his treatment of the university as "shameless." "We have been hoaxed," he adds, "by a man through whom we thought to honor a great nation." Among those outside of the committee who are quoted are Professor Olufson, secretary of the Danish Geographical Society, and Fridtjof Nansen, the famous Norwegian explorer. "There seems to be no doubt that Cook is absolutely unreliable," says Professor Olufson, while Nansen describes him as "practically dead."

The papers which were finally delivered in Copenhagen by Dr. Cook's secretary, Walter Lonsdale, after the Doctor had completed a profitable lecture tour and had mysteriously disappeared from the public eye, consisted of a typewritten report prepared by the secretary and typewritten extracts from the Doctor's notebooks. Mr. Lonsdale explained that the original notes and books had been sent to Europe by another route, as a precautionary measure, but that the copies afforded a complete and accurate duplication of all the material which could be of any importance to the university for the purposes of this examination. He also showed an undated personal letter from Dr. Cook, postmarked Marseilles, December 14, and containing an enclosure for Professor Torp, former rector of the university, suggesting that a final verdict be withheld until he could get his instruments and other records from Etah.

WITHERING GARLANDS.

The committee found that the typewritten report of the expedition submitted to them was "the same as that printed in the New York *Herald* during the months of September and October last"; that the copy of Cook's notebooks "did not contain any original astronomical observations whatsoever, but only results"; and that both documents were "inexcusably lacking in information which would prove that the astronomical observations therein referred to were really made," and contained "no details regarding the practical work of the expedition and the sledge journey which would enable the committee to determine their reliability."

The Copenhagen verdict is almost universally regarded as closing the Cook incident, altho a dispatch to the New York *Times* states that "Professor Salomonsen, the rector of the university, says for publication that the Consistory will give Dr. Cook another chance to establish his good faith," and a Washington correspondent of the New York *American* quotes Admiral Schley as "reaffirming his complete confidence in Dr. Cook, and his belief that both Peary and Cook reached the top of the earth." The Admiral adds that, in the interest of justice, the University of Copenhagen should now pass on Commander Peary's proofs. Apparently the only others who still believe that Cook is the discoverer of the North Pole are the explorer's brother and Capt. B. S. Osbon, of the Explorers' Club. There are a few who suggest that even if Cook never reached the Pole, he may have honestly thought that he did. Such is the view of Maurice F. Egan, American Minister to Denmark, of Prof. John N. Stockwell, of Cleveland, the first astronomer to point out the fatal errors in Cook's story, and of Capt. Roald Amundsen. Says the latter, who knew Cook as a friend:

"I prefer to believe that Dr. Cook himself was confident that he had arrived at the Pole. . . . If he is swindling, he must have changed his character in the last ten years."

Here and there in the editorial comment we encounter the same

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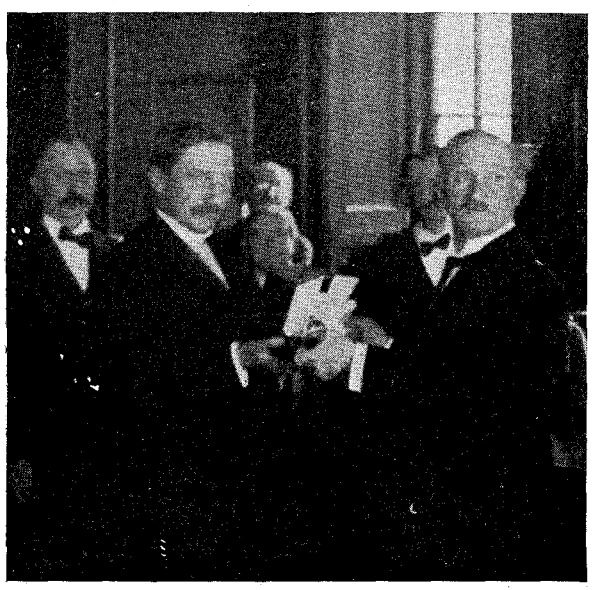
note. Thus the New York *World* suggests that he may be "one more in the long list of men who have fallen prey to hallucinations of their own greatness," and *The Evening Sun* remarks:

"Cook was too hastily acclaimed as the discoverer of the North



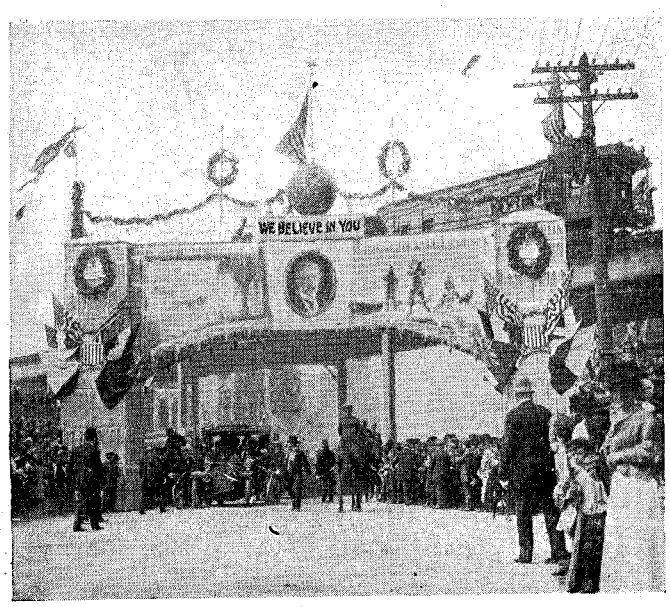
RECEIVING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Pole. Let us not be too hasty in acclaiming him the prince of impostors.

"Let it be remembered 'that insane delusions are caricatures of the time and place where they are developed.'"

The Springfield *Republican*, which has been Cook's most important newspaper champion throughout the controversy, now admits that the box of "proofs" which he sent to Copenhagen "might about as well have been filled with sawdust." But it goes on to say:

"It would be wrong, however, to assume, as the friends of Commander Peary are doing, that the case has been definitely closed and that Cook must stand branded henceforth as the greatest impostor of all history. Many things remain to be cleared up. If word should now come that he had killed himself, no one would longer question the fact of imposture, but there would still be much to be explained. If, for example, he is a shameless impostor, why did he present so meager a case, when a very full and plausible one could easily have been trumped up? If, as so often has been urged against him, observational data could be manufactured by almost any one from the almanacs, sufficient to confuse if not to deceive the scientists, why was this not done? Would an impostor, having gone so far, have failed to make such a provision? . . . . .

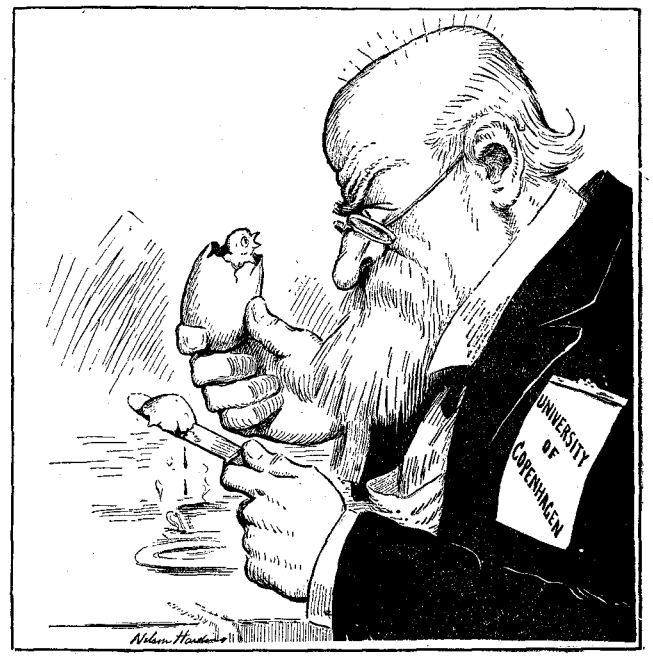


TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN BROOKLYN, DR. COOK'S HOME CITY.

"And finally there remains to be explained the most remarkable and troublesome fact of all, to which we have before called attention. Many physical conditions obtaining at the Pole were unknown and had been the subject of much divergent conjecture among scientists. An impostor might have guessed on all of them and guessed right once or twice. But by all the laws of chance no impostor could have guessed them all right, and this is what Cook did—measured by Peary's account. This fact alone is sufficient to keep the case open until further developments in satisfactory explanation of these strange features have appeared."

In the main, however, the press have no further hesitancy in declaring Dr. Cook an impostor and swindler. Such epithets as "intrepid liar," "monumental faker," "monster of duplicity" have the field. "Either he has shamefully wronged his nation and a nation that trusted him," remarks the Newark *Evening News*, "or else he is himself, largely by his own fault, a terribly wronged man." And it adds that "the popular decision must be that he is a faker of colossal assurance." The Washington *Times* is troubled by the thought that "the huge fake will inevitably be set down by many people as characteristically an American bluff." Says the Philadelphia *Press*:

"He stands a common, long-continued fabricator, fabricating for sheer vanity, and worse, to deprive another man of the honor



"CONFOUND THAT COOK!"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

nobly won and justly his due. . . . It is a blistering fact, not easily put aside, that an American was guilty of this double dishonor of his own falsehood and his attempt to filch by this falsification the honors of another."

His flight was confession, says the New York *American*, which pictures his present situation as that of "a man without a country, an alien and an Ishmael in every land," and adds:

"It is impossible to excuse Frederick Cook or to cover his crime with charity. . . . A man who has been a traitor to truth, a deceiver of his race, and a robber of his patient and heroic fellows has nothing left to live for."

"We are forced to conclude that Cook's object was money," says the New York *Times*, which estimates that the venture netted him, after expenses were paid, "something over $100,000." The same paper adds:

"The distinction and the glory of Commander Peary as the first to reach the Pole, as the discoverer without a rival, and by a right which no man can any longer challenge, are now incontestable throughout the civilized world. But the pity of it is that his triumph should have been clouded and his just pride tinged with disappointment and vexation at the very moment when the world's

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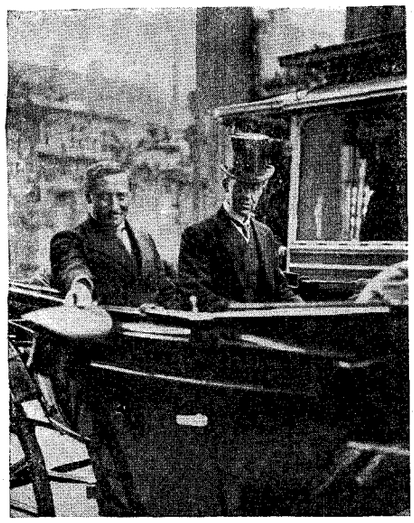
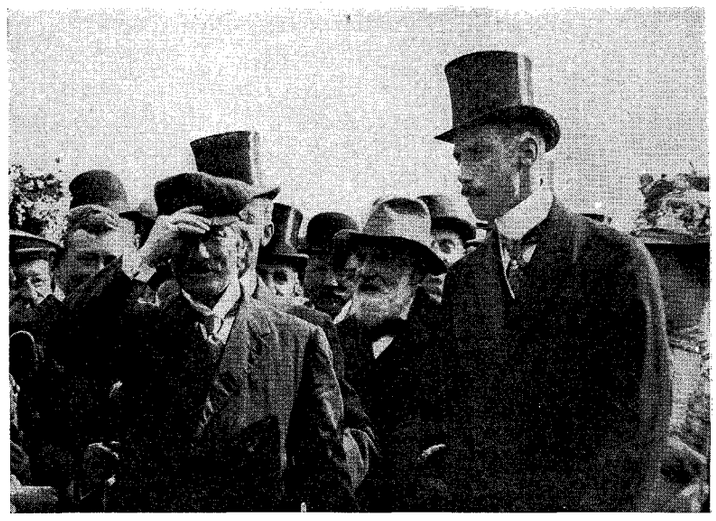


RIDING IN TRIUMPH THROUGH COPENHAGEN,



PHOTOGRAPHED WITH THE CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK,
Who greeted him on arrival and conferred on him a decoration for his exploit.

IN HIS BRIEF HOUR OF FAME.

applause would have been most precious to him. It can never wholly be made up, but certainly now reparation should be made in every appropriate way. Imposture has met its doom, merit should have its full reward."

John R. Bradley, who financed what one newspaper describes as "Cook's gumshoe and gumdrop polar expedition," accepts Copenhagen's verdict philosophically. To quote a few typical sentences from his comment:

"I advanced money to Dr. Cook because I believed that he was a game man. I accepted him because the leading scientists and explorers of Scandinavia did. Their verdict then convinced me as it did the people of the United States. Again I accept their decision. As a matter of fact I had misgivings when the Doctor disappeared without giving any clue to his friends as to where he was going."

"It is Peary's Pole," exclaims the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, but the Brooklyn *Eagle* dwells upon the irreparable fact that his return to civilization, which should have been the triumphal moment of his life, was robbed of its glory and embittered by controversy and recrimination.

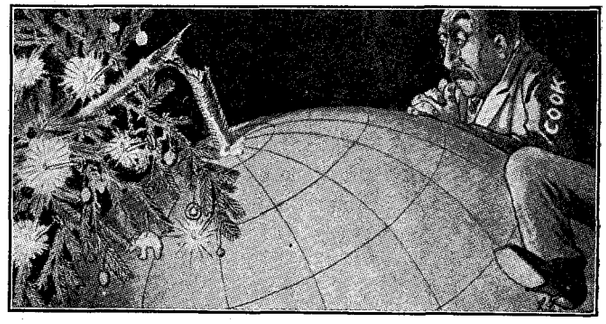
A Danish paper, the *National Tidende*, remarks that "our country must now leave this sad affair to America and Cook." This moves the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* to protest that "until they have made amends to Peary for the wrong they helped to inflict on him the Danes have by no means fulfilled their whole duty in this matter." The action of the University of Copenhagen in conferring its highest honors upon Dr. Cook, says the New York *Evening Post*, is "the fact that determined the whole subsequent history of the case." It will be recalled that these honors were conferred after the Doctor had been subjected to a two hours' examination, at the close of which the rector and the professor of astronomy who conducted it declared themselves satisfied that his claim was genuine. Says the New York *Times*, which throws all the responsibility back on the Danes:

"As Dr. Cook's whole colossal structure of fraud rested from beginning to end on the enthusiastic recognition of his claim to have reached the Pole by the Danish Court and the University of Copenhagen, it is no wonder that his first guarantors are now in a state of irritable indignation against the man by whom they were so easily deceived. That their mistake was one highly creditable to their kindness and courtesy should, however, be their single source of consolation for the rashness with which they acted on the assumed existence of proofs which they knew were needed, and their efforts to put on others a part of their responsibility, while not, in the circumstances, an excuse for harsh criticism, will be unsuccessful in any last analysis of the case.

"It is in vain, for instance, that the Danes point to the credulity of our Minister to Copenhagen, as equaling their own, since his faith in the impostor was so largely created by the absence of any doubt among men whom he had a right to treat as authorities on all that concerns Arctic travel. Much the same thing can be said in regard to the dispatch in which, on September 4, President Taft answered Dr. Cook's announcement of his alleged achievement. The dispatch was, indeed, sent before the Danes had taken formal and official action, but it was not before the widely known preparations for that action were in progress toward their assured end, and the President's words, while not quite as cautious as could be wished, or perhaps as they should have been, did express an underlying doubt and were little more, in effect, than 'It was a fine thing—if you did it.' What the President said was:

"*Your dispatch received. Your report that you have reached the North Pole calls for my heartiest congratulations and stirs the pride of all Americans that this feat, which has so long baffled the world, has been accomplished by the intelligent energy and wonderful endurance of a fellow countryman.*

"No news had then come from Commander Peary, but more than whispers of distrust were in circulation, and the President at least tried to be careful. He, too, however, had read about Copenhagen's welcome to Dr. Cook, and it would have been impolite to the Danes as well as unkind to their protégé to have said much less in answer to that protégé's shrewd appeal for the praise and support of the best-known man in the United States. But it was not Mr. Egan or President Taft that enabled Dr. Cook to put off the inevitable exposure so long; it was the apparent impossibility that the owners of Greenland, the people among whom Arctic explorers most abound, would have been so deceived by suave words and beaming smiles. This week's verdict from the Danish scientists has indicated their absolute honesty—which nobody had ever doubted, for that matter—and they can now afford to admit frankly the gravity of their original error and not try to shift any of the burden off upon other shoulders."



DR. COOK'S CHRISTMAS TREE
Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

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STANDARD OIL LOSES A CUSTOMER

NOW that Secretary Dickinson has ordered the War Department to cease buying supplies from the Standard Oil Company and its affiliated concerns, the Macon *Telegraph* believes that he "may distinguish himself as a greater buster of trusts than the Attorney-General, or even the mighty hunter in Africa." As in his similar order issued some time ago regarding the products of the American Tobacco Company, his action has followed a judicial decision declaring the concern in question an illegal combination under the Federal antitrust laws. It is simply a case of "refusing patronage to a law-breaking corporation," according to the Topeka *Capital*, for in a specific instance, where the courts have declared a trust to be criminally organized and operated, "the distinction between 'good' and 'bad' trusts is easily made." The Milwaukee *Free Press* deems Mr. Dickinson's position to be ethically correct, tho "decidedly advanced"; "his attitude seems to be that the act of dealing with a concern declared illegal by the courts makes the purchaser to an extent a participant in its unlawful methods." Similarly, the Philadelphia *North American* notes that Secretary Dickinson "with his delicate Southern sense of honor," saw the "anomaly of business relations between the Government and an outlaw corporation," and goes to say:

A GOOD CUSTOMER LOST.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

"This precedent established by Secretary Dickinson must necessarily be followed by other Cabinet officers, even tho they have a less discriminating personal view.

"Secretary Dickinson has put a stigma on the Standard Oil which even a judicial opinion might not effect. A court decision is technical, and the people suspend judgment and wait for a reversal or modification by other judges. But Secretary Dickinson, in effect, says: 'This concern is an outlaw, a brigand in business. My department can not have relations with it any more than with a highwayman.'

"He gives life to the opinion of the court. He sears the Oil Trust with the Government's branding-iron and makes it stand before the people as a felon."

Among the papers calling attention to the good example set to citizens by this exhibition of "practical trust-busting," we find *The Times* and *The Tribune* in New York inclined to doubt the willingness of the American public to carry its hostility to trusts and monopolies, even those which have been condemned by the courts, to the extent of refusing to trade with them. To quote the former:

"Buyers in general have no such dislike for the trusts that they will buy a dearer or inferior article, or go without, for the sake of punishing the enemy whom the politicians are fighting. This was proved in the case of the order to boycott Tobacco-Trust products by the War Department Commissary last May. The soldiers simply would have their favorite brands. The boycott was not specifically rescinded, but it was construed in a manner which allowed the canteens to provide the desired articles. The Government would not buy of the trust, but it would buy the trust's goods from independent dealers."

The Journal is assured that "Mr. Dickinson means well," but counsels him thus:

"The Army officers have been told that they must buy their kerosene, gasoline, and all the various by-products of petroleum of independent dealers—if they can find them.

"Probably Mr. Dickinson and his assistants will be surprized by the number of independent dealers that will suddenly turn up when the Government wants oil. And probably they will be more surprized if they find out how many of these 'independent' gentlemen are included among the private assets of John D. Rockefeller."

THE OBJECTION TO MR. KERENS

AS we are not expecting trouble with any foreign Power, the diplomatic appointments made last week arouse little remark except in the case of Mr. Richard C. Kerens, of Missouri, who is to be Ambassador to Austria-Hungary. Some of the critics of the Administration object that Mr. Kerens is a millionaire, a machine-politician, and a heavy contributor to the Republican campaign fund of 1908. Mr. Robert Bacon, the new Ambassador to France, is more or less under the curse, as he used to be a partner of J. P. Morgan, but not many urge this against him. Mr. Kerens is treated as the chief sinner. The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) looks askance at both these gentlemen, and it is clear from its comment that, while Kerens and Bacon may represent Mr. Taft abroad, they will not represent Mr. Pulitzer. Says *The World:*

"These nominations play directly into the hands of the President's opponents who are seeking to create the impression that his Administration has become an annex to privilege.

"In the popular mind Mr. Kerens and Mr. Bacon represent the same political system that Mr. Cannon and Mr. Aldrich represent, and against this system all the radical elements of the country are in rebellion, regardless of party lines."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks Mr. Bacon acceptable, but objects violently to Mr. Kerens. As it believes:

"In this case, Mr. Taft has yielded to pressure. A railroad man and politician, long a business associate of Senator Elkins, three times candidate for Senator from Missouri, Kerens represents a type whose political activity the country has come to look upon with dissatisfaction and suspicion. The very fact that he was among the largest contributors to the Taft campaign fund ought in common decency to have barred him from any appointive office."

The case is put even more strongly by the Kansas City *Times* (Ind.), of his home State, which says:

"The appointment of Mr. R. C. Kerens to Vienna is a return to the spoils system in its worst form. Mr. Kerens' only qualification for the position was the size of his contribution to the Republican campaign fund. In Missouri he has stood for what was most unsavory in the old order in politics, and such a conspicuous reward is an affront to the best element in the party which in the last election established its supremacy in the State through the victory of Hadley."

To let one Missouri paper reply to another, we quote the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) in rebuttal:

"No man in this State is better qualified to accept the high diplomatic post of Ambassador to a major nation than Mr. Kerens. For almost a lifetime he has labored for his party in a State where there was little hope of success. In all the storms and stress of Republicanism in Missouri Mr. Kerens was always the center of

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Photographs by Paul Thompson.

THE UTAH JUST AFTER LEAVING THE WAYS AT CAMDEN.
This is the fifth ship of the "all big gun" type to be added to the United States Navy since 1905.

THE BATTLESHIP'S SPONSOR.
The new super-dreadnought was christened by Miss Mary Alice Spry, daughter of the Governor of Utah. Her father stands beside her.

THE LAUNCHING OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST BATTLESHIP.

inspiring activity. To him more than to any other one man, perhaps, is due the credit for laying the foundations of party structure in this State that was to dominate at last. . . . . .

"For more than twenty years Mr. Kerens has been a liberal contributor to the campaign funds of his party in both national and State contests. It did not matter whether he was a candidate for office or not, his money was willingly spent and his personal services willingly given for his party's cause. It is a grotesque exhibition of jealous spleen for those who were beneficiaries of his generosity to come now and prate that it was merely because of his money that he has been honored by the President.

"Mr. Kerens will do credit to himself and his State in his high position. As an act toward the elevation of the diplomatic service President Taft could have made no wiser selection. His choice will be approved by the Republicans of Missouri."

TO PROBE THE BALLINGER DISPUTE

THE promise of a Congressional investigation of the charges against Secretary of the Interior Ballinger is eagerly welcomed by the papers, irrespective of the side they may have taken in the so-called Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. Mr. Ballinger himself demands the investigation—asking only that it be both "broad and thorough going"—and President Taft approves the move. Such a course was made necessary by the fact that the President's complete exoneration of Mr. Ballinger under the Glavis charges failed fully to satisfy the public that all was well in the Interior Department. Moreover, since the publication of the President's letter giving his Cabinet officer a clean bill of health, further accusations have appeared in the public press. Thus *Collier's Weekly* returns to the attack with fresh charges that Mr. Ballinger has been guilty of promoting the interests of individuals at the expense of the public. The new evidence demonstrates, according to the editorial summary in *Collier's*—

"1. That Glavis' article in *Collier's* merely tapped one vein. What is given here is more far-reaching. From the point of view both of politics and of criminal law it is more serious.

"2. That Ballinger's railroad and mining connections are intricate and extremely in need of explanation. Instead of representing one client, and that slightly, as the President was induced to say, his relations to such business were well-nigh numberless. He had almost a monopoly of Seattle law where political favors were essential.

"3. That Senator Heyburn, Commissioner Dennett, and other officials are deep in trouble along with Ballinger. This trouble is not merely moral. It looks very much as if some of them had crossed the line of legal danger.

"4. That there is good reason for Cabinet and Senators to urge President Taft to do all he can to smother evidence, one of the reasons being that Ballinger tried to stop Glavis' investigations at one point in order to help Mr. Taft's election. The claimants

KEEP A BLOWIN', SAMMY, SOMETHIN'S GOTTER COME.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

would not help contribute to Mr. Taft's campaign fund unless the investigations were stopt."

Much is still kept back, *Collier's* tells us, "for reasons that are sufficient." To quote further:

"It is only a few days since the President issued an order, the result of which is that no member of the Interior Department can testify before Congress without the express approval of Mr.

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Ballinger. This joke becomes the more diverting when it is known that the Secretary is performing quiet bits of legerdemain in his department now, at the very moment when he is filling the earth with virtuous noises."

The "virtuous noises" is evidently a reference to the Secretary's recent report, in which he declares himself thoroughly in sympathy with the conservation movement. "Can the people," *Collier's* asks, "prevent the present Administration from chloroforming the movement and bringing us back to the grand old days of McKinley's first Administration, when everything was smooth and orderly, and Robin Hood was in the saddle?" To quote a few passages from that magazine's second indictment of Mr. Ballinger:

"When Ballinger represented Cunningham, he represented all the Cunningham claims. Not only this, but the record is quick with the evidence of his employment by other Alaska coal claimants at different times. . . . . .

"This disposes of the question of Ballinger's single employment by one claimant, so innocently stated by President Taft. Out of over a possible thousand lawyers in Seattle, Ballinger seems to have had a monopoly of syndicated Alaska coal clients. And who shall say that these clients were altogether lacking in sagacity?

"On June 26, 1909, Donald R. McKenzie, Ballinger's intimate associate and client, told Special Agents Jones and Glavis in Seattle that Secretary Garfield's attitude toward the Alaska coal claims, in which he and his friends were interested, was such 'that they brought pressure to bear on Senators and Representatives to prevent his remaining in the Cabinet under President Taft.' Are the same influences that kept Garfield out keeping Ballinger in? Will the President consider these facts in weighing the arguments now being prest upon him by members of his Cabinet?"

"Let us have the truth of this matter" is the demand of the press of all sections and of all shades of opinion. That this end may be achieved, urges Secretary Ballinger in a letter to Senator Jones, the investigation "shoul l embrace the forest service, since I have reason to believe that the pernicious activity of certain of its officers has been the source of the inspiration of these charges and involves in part the common administration of the public domain."

Without a Congressional investigation, it is generally admitted, the controversy would be irrepressible and interminable. This fact is welcomed by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* as evidence that "the people of the United States are awakening to an interest in their own affairs." "The country is entitled to an investigation in which the light will be turned on every phase of the scandal," declares the Baltimore *Sun*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* exclaims that "it is quite time something was done to silence a warfare that has become a national scandal." "The case has reached the stage where the public has become, if not suspicious, at least perplexed," remarks the Milwaukee *Sentinel*.

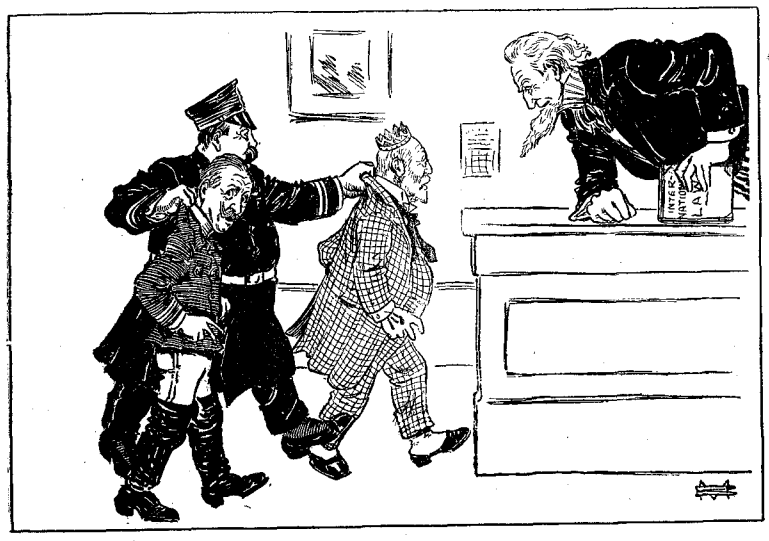
RICH AND POOR IN THE SHIRTWAIST STRIKE

NOT the least memorable feature of the New York waist-makers' strike, which seems likely to be settled by the time we come from press, has been the evidence it affords of woman's humanity to woman. "The earnestness with which many prominent women have joined hands with the girls is in marked contrast with the aloofness of men of wealth when there is a strike in which only men are involved," declares the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, which adds: "There is reason to believe that if a complete victory is won the rich women who enlisted in the cause made it possible." Emma Goldman makes the same assertion only to deplore the fact, saying: "It is all very sentimental and fine and kind for the ladies of the Colony Club to come forward, but they can help the girls better as a class by getting off their backs." The anarchist leader goes on to say that no contributions from rich women will avail to harmonize capital and labor, but that their actual effect will be "to harm the labor movement, which to be successful must be entirely independent."

The part taken by New York's wealthy women in this strike of East Side working-girls has gone far beyond a mere sentimental interest. In addition to financial aid their help has taken such practical forms as sitting for hours in the night court to see that arrested strikers had fair play, sharing the burdens of picket duty and boycotting the products of non-union shops. Among these women who have espoused so spontaneously the cause of their less fortunate sisters are Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mrs. Dr. Weyl, Miss Mary E. Dreier, and Miss Inez Milholland. A number of these formed a committee to protect the strikers from unfair treatment by the police and the magistrates. Mrs. Belmont, visiting the night court unexpectedly, was so moved by what she saw and heard that she stayed six hours, and before leaving went bail for four striking shirtwaist girls, giving as security her Madison Avenue mansion. To a newspaper man present Mrs. Belmont said:

"I have arrived at the conclusion that we would all be better off if we visited the night court more frequently. Conditions in the mismanaged social life of New York City are nowhere else so forcefully brought out. . . . . .

"There will be a different order of things when we have women



INTERNATIONAL LAW—NOT YET, BUT SOON.

"What's the charge, officer?"
"Tryin' a little shenannigin on American citizens, yer honor. Clancy's at the dure with the Sultan an' Prisidint Fallières!" —Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

THE DIPLOMACY OF HARD KNOX.

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MISS ANNE MORGAN.

Of the striking shirtwaist girls she says: "If we come to fully recognize their condition we could not live our own lives without doing something to help them."

A GROUP OF PICKETS.

A battle cry of the strikers is: "We'd rather starve quick than starve slow." The stories of arbitrary and unjust treatment of the pickets by the police and the magistrates have aroused much public sympathy.

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MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT.

"If Mrs. Belmont needs ever a job," declares one of the strikers, "she gets a good one by us, the best ever; we see she gets it."

EXTREMES MEET.

judges on the bench. Let me assure you, too, that the time is not far away when we will have women judges.

"I have witnessed wrongs and injustices here to-night which can only be rectified by the greatest amount of publicity. This necessary publicity can not be obtained through the newspapers. They do not find it profitable to give space to incidents affecting the strata of society to which the majority of the people who come here belong."

Altho peaceful picketing has been declared legal in New York State, it is said that the strikers in innumerable instances have been unjustly arrested and roughly handled by the police, and arbitrarily punished by the magistrates. "It is this aspect of the fight," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "which has been most potent in winning respect and sympathy for these young women wage-earners."

That the magistrates actually do treat the girl strikers with greater severity than would be meted to men under the same circumstances seems to be proved by figures set forth in the New York *American*. These figures enable us to compare the treatment accorded to men during the chauffeurs' strike in the fall of 1908 and that received by the girls in the shirtwaist strike. To quote:

"Over 80 per cent. of the girls arrested were convicted, while less than 3 per cent. of the men suffered any punishment, and that only in the form of the smallest fines.

"There have been hundreds of arrests throughout the city. Girls still in their teens have been heavily fined or committed to the workhouse when their worst offense has been the throwing of a rotten egg or two, which almost invariably missed the mark. Other young girls have been thrown into jail and then fined from $2 to $10. Rarely is one discharged, once she is arrested, unless the evidence in her favor is overwhelming.

"In sharp contrast is the record of practically the same police magistrates in the chauffeurs' strike in the fall of 1908.

"During five weeks of violence there was not a single commitment, and only six small fines. Yet, this leniency was shown at a time when men were taken to the hospital almost daily as a result of fighting between strikers and 'scabs.' A murder is charged against the strike, yet punishment was never meted out.

"'Why is there this apparent partiality?' an *American* reporter asked a group of chauffeurs in the union headquarters at No. 781 Eighth Avenue.

"'The girls haven't any vote,' they answered."

Last week a similar strike was declared among the shirtwaist-makers of Philadelphia, the girls' demands being practically the same in both cases. "This intercity strike," remarks the Washington *Post*, "is the first of the character women have ever entered upon, and it is to be hoped that it will be checked before it can gain greater headway." Charges of police brutality and police-court injustice in dealing with the strikers come from Philadelphia as well as from New York. The demands of the Manhattan strikers, according to *The Survey* (New York), are as follows:

"(1) A fifty-two-hour week and not more than two hours' overtime on any one day. (The law allows sixty hours a week and not more than three days a week overtime.)

"(2) The closed shop (*i.e.*, no non-union labor employed).

"(3) Notice of slack work in advance, if possible, or at least promptly on arrival in the morning.

"(4) In a slack season to keep all hands on part time rather than a few operators on full time, so far as possible.

"(5) All wages to be paid directly by the firm (*i.e.*, the abolition of the subcontractor system).

"(6) A wage scale to be adjusted individually for each shop, but the terms to be determined definitely in advance for all forms of work."

Since the union movement began among women, writes Constance D. Leupp in the same publication, nothing so significant as this general strike has happened. In New York City one-half the ready-made clothing of the country is made. The real crux of the struggle in both New York and Philadelphia is the question of the "closed" or the "open" shop. The reason for the stand the girls have taken on this point is explained by Mrs. Leupp as follows:

"It is easy to say that the closed-shop demand is an unjust one, but in a sweated industry where a union exists it is the best defense of the manufacturer as well as of the worker. If our shirtwaists are going to be made on fair terms, either the profit to the manufacturer must be reduced, or prices must go up. So long as there are manufacturers in the trade who employ sweated labor, they can always underbid union shops. On the other hand, employers with the best intentions, who use both scab and union labor, will in a rush season make demands to which union members can not accede and thus they must be driven out of the mixt shop."

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MR. MORGAN AT THE SWITCHBOARD

"IT means virtually that the Telephone Trust has now no serious rivalry to fear east of the Mississippi." Thus the New York *Financial World* comments on J. Pierpont Morgan's acquisition of the principal independent telephone companies of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. By the "Telephone Trust" is meant the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which comprizes the old Bell companies and numbers a member of the Morgan banking-house among its directors. On the other hand, we

THE NEW COINAGE.

—Macauley in the New York *World*.

are assured by Mr. Clarence Brown, general counsel for the six independent companies that have just passed into the Morgan control, that "these properties were purchased by J. P. Morgan & Co. with their own funds as an investment," and that "the Bell companies have no financial interest, direct or indirect, in the properties." And the same assurance is given by Mr. James S. Brailey, president of one of the purchased companies, who is quoted in a Toledo dispatch as saying:

"Morgan & Co. will operate these companies permanently as their own property. There will be no new general holding company. The companies included in the deal are the cream of the independent telephone properties of the country, being located in the Middle West, where the independents made their greatest headway against the Bell in its central union district."

The same dispatch, printed in the New York *Times*, affords us the following details of the transaction:

"The system thus acquired by Morgan & Co. embraces 101,500 telephones and 40,000 miles of long-distance lines, covering Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, according to Mr. Brailey. The amount of stock purchased is not given, but it is said to constitute a large margin of control. Few bonds were included in the deal.

"The companies have an aggregate capitalization of $12,500,000 bonds, $4,500,000 preferred stock, and $11,000,000 common. The actual value of the physical property is estimated at $23,000,000. Morgan & Co. are said to have paid approximately $10,000,000 cash for their holdings. There was no exchange of securities, it is said."

In spite of apparently authoritative statements that there will be no merger, editorial observers seem puzzled to discover how the situation can result in the kind of telephone competition which will benefit the public. Says the Indianapolis *News*, published in a city directly concerned with this problem:

"Morgan has one property in one pocket and the other in the other pocket. What competition there is will be between the Morgan interests and the Morgan firm. We doubt whether it will ever, under these conditions, reach the aggressive stage.

"The people would, we think, be glad to have some light on this phase of the subject. Mr. Morgan is a man of great resourcefulness, but can he or will he compete with himself? . . . . . .

"All that the people of Indianapolis know is that, as far as their telephone service is concerned, they are in the hands of Mr. Morgan. Let us hope that he will be merciful. There is nothing to prevent the Bell Company from charging the prices which it used to get before the independent company was organized. And the latter company has a new franchise under which it may charge rates considerably in excess of those fixt by its original charter. Verily great are the possibilities in this situation, and Mr. Morgan is a man who knows well how to make the most of possibilities."

"The independents and the Bell will quit their effort to cut each other's throat," predicts the Hartford *Times*, which thinks that "the acquisition of other independent properties is likely to be announced shortly." At the same time it reiterates its belief that "one telephone system can serve a community much more efficiently than two, and the total cost is less."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Airship Trust will no doubt belong to the upper ten.—*Baltimore Sun.*

IF Zelaya is a real man of affairs he will find some way to utilize the advertising he has been getting lately.—*Chicago Tribune.*

HAVING been short-weighted on sugar for so long a time and for so much, Uncle Sam should get into more sympathetic touch with the ultimate consumer.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ST. LOUIS surgeons are trying to cure a kleptomaniac by operating on his skull. Will it grind the pride of the doctors to know that policemen originated that treatment?—*Detroit Free Press.*

ONE serious objection the West has to Senator Aldrich's central-bank idea is that Wall street probably would be using the line every time we might want to get central.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

SUCH revision of football rules as will make possible a more distinct demarcation between the duties of the sporting and obituary departments would be heartily welcomed.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

MINISTER DESIGNATE CALHOUN of Chicago has met his first crisis and has emerged victorious. When seen by a reporter at Chicago, he "declined positively to discuss China or any phase of his mission to the Orient."—*Springfield Republican.*

E. M. NEWMAN, just home from Africa, testified that Bwana Tumbo shoots often, but is not a good shot. He didn't have to go to Africa to learn what a thousand innocent bystanders have been testifying to for eight years.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

PRESIDENT TAFT is good and strong on the side of the insurgents—in Nicaragua.—*Des Moines News.*

SPEAKER CANNON claims descent from royalty. We knew he belonged to a passing order.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

EVEN the reactionary statesmen will join in any conservation movement to save the plum-tree.—*Indianapolis Star.*

J. J. HILL says that railroads are having a hard time making ends meet. This has not been the case with trains recently.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A HEADING in an evening paper reads, "Money as leader of the Minority." We might add that it leads the majority also.—*Wall Street Journal.*

JOHN BIGELOW is for absolute free trade and wants to turn the custom houses into hospitals; the trust magnates would be the first patients.—*Houston Chronicle.*

DREADFUL condition just unearthed by Samuel Gompers: Nearly 200,000 employees of the Steel Corporation do not contribute to the salaries of labor leaders.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IN his address to the "down-and-outs" at Dr. Klopsch's Bowery Mission, Mr. Taft strangely omitted all reference to the beneficences of the best tariff law that ever was.—*Providence Journal.*

THE Republican party, announced Secretary MacVeagh the other day, has changed its front. As a part of that front, Speaker Cannon will very likely regard the announcement as erroneous or, at the least, premature.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

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JAPAN'S DEBTS TOO GREAT TO BEAR

JAPAN'S efforts to decrease the huge expense of her Army and Navy, which we recently referred to, do not seem to have allayed the anxiety of the country over its financial pinch. Japan waged a costly war with a much wealthier country mainly by borrowing money, and since then has been paying through the nose for her triumph. Her burden of debt is declared by the Japanese themselves to be really more than she can bear. The *Kokumin* (Tokyo) gives the following particulars of the financial condition of the country:

"Since the termination of the late war Japan has paid and will still have to pay upward of 100,000,000 yen [$50,000,000] each year,

THE STUPID TAMER.

He has had the tiger's teeth ground down and his claws cut away, and yet can not get to be his master. Now when he puts on a tiger's skin himself and tries to get the animal to become assimilated, the onlookers are only tickled to death at the sight.

—Tokyo *Puck*.

in principal and interest. The present financial condition in Japan really resembles that of Great Britain a generation ago, but since then the latter has made good all her debts. But the heavy debts of Japan are more than the nation can endure. It is true the Katsura Government are engaged in formulating schemes for the redemption of the loans and are making every effort to improve the credit of the Empire on the European market. Meanwhile the people groan under heavy taxation, and it is urged in some quarters that taxes be lightened on the land, in order that agricultural and other activities may be encouraged and vivified. In our opinion such a course should never be taken. If the taxes are not paid in full, the loans will fall in arrears and the foreign credit of Japan receive a serious blow."

The Opposition press, of course, contradict the views of this Government organ and blame the ministry for the terrible dilemma in which the country finds itself. Thus the *Hochi* (Tokyo) speaks in the following gloomy terms:

"At no period in her history has the financial condition of Japan been so deprest as it is at present. Since the conclusion of peace with Russia five years ago the finances of the Empire have been going from bad to worse, and not a single new industrial enterprise has been started. Most of the population are groaning under the increased price of the commodities of life and are clamoring for a reduction in taxation. The men of capital keep their money idle and shrink from investing it in commercial enterprises. Should Japan remain in such a state a few years longer, the fate of the Empire is sealed."

The *Hochi* blames equally the Government for steering the ship of state on the rocks and the people for looking on with such criminal indifference. The principal difficulty in Japanese commerce, according to the *Asahi Shimbun* (Tokyo), is the imperfect condition of her railroad system in Manchuria, which prevents her free and profitable commercial intercourse with Russia. The *Nippon* (Tokyo), however, finds the evil all the greater and more threatening because it is deeply seated, as appears from the figures given in the following quotation:

"It is difficult to say when the business depression of Japan will assume a favorable turn. The anticipation in the autumn of a plentiful harvest of rice, which would have resulted in a large increase in bank funds, caused some people to think that industry would revive in Japan by the close of 1909. Contrary to expectations, however, things have turned out just the contrary, and at this moment there is no prospect of business being restored to its former status. According to statements issued by the Department of Finance the value of imports for the ten months ending with November show a diminution of 44,000,000 yen [$22,000,000], compared with the corresponding period of last year and a diminution of 92,000,000 yen [$46,000,000] as against a like period of 1907. Thus the condition of Japan really resembles that of a sick person whose recovery is almost beyond hope."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR INTERVENTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

THE positive action taken by the Government at Washington in the case of Nicaragua is looked upon by the European press as dictated by two motives, namely, the keeping open of the paths of commerce, and the expansion of the Monroe Doctrine. This expansion is thought to aim at nothing worse, however, than the fulfilment of the pact made by the United States with Mexico by which the two Governments, as the London *Times* says, "made themselves in a sense responsible for the peace of Central America." Speaking with approval of President Taft's intervention the London daily believes it will be quite appreciated by the South American Republics. To quote from the editorial referred to:

"A great change has come over the international relations of the New World in recent years. The States of Latin America are no longer haunted by fears of the aggression of Anglo-Saxon America

KEEPING THE PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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under the cloak of the Monroe Doctrine. President Roosevelt has shown that, in whatever spirit it may have been created, the twentieth-century conception of the Monroe Doctrine is not one of selfishness. Latin America has learned that the aims of the United States are commercial and not political, and that the United States may acquire the supreme political power in a country only to use it altruistically, and to relinquish it, as in the case of Cuba, at the first possible moment."

THE NEW SOCIALISM OF HUNGARY

HUNGARY is one of the most aristocratic countries in Europe; yet, under the surface, it is the hotbed of Socialism. The ruling class or caste are said by Socialists to be careless of the lot of the proletariat. Yet it is in this same land of the Magyars that a step has just been taken by the Government which is unexampled in Europe, if not in the world. In Great Britain and Germany various municipalities have been socialistic enough to build houses for low rental to the poor, but no national government has gone into this field before. Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, has, by doing this, killed two birds with one stone, thinks the Budapest correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*. He has dealt a blow "very effectually felt in counterbalancing the excesses of the 'landlord-usurers' trust,'" while at the same time he "has outdone the Socialists" by an economic "experiment" of a regular and orderly character.

These houses, we learn, are being built at Kispest, on the outskirts of Budapest. They will be 960 in number, and consist of 4,300 flats, fitted with modern improvements and capable of accommodating 25,000 individuals. The rents amount to only 30 per cent. of that charged by "landlord-usurers." The writer visited Kispest and thus describes his impressions:

"Kispest is covered with snug dwelling-houses, with characteristic Hungarian fronts, quaint roofs, airy rooms, and neat little gardens. The men engaged in the construction of the houses have done their work well, and we seem to be wandering among villas put up by the wealthier citizens as summer resorts rather than among the dwellings of 'thirty-shillings-a-weekers.' The air is pure and invigorating, and the lot of the inhabitants is really enviable. In spring the gardens will be planted with young trees, and pretty flower-beds laid out; and the mother who has hitherto seen her children at play in a dismal courtyard will have the happiness of watching them running and rolling on the grass of her own garden."

Dr. Wekerle has "stolen a march upon the Socialists," whose leaders "have been busy haranguing their fellows" and "telling them they are the victims of injustice and tyranny." The writer, who is evidently anti-Socialistic in his sympathies, speaks thus optimistically of the experiment:

"Dr. Wekerle has outdone the Socialists. His principle in devoting a large sum of public money to the building of a model town has been not to reduce all to the same level of misery, but to raise the poor man out of the 'slough of despond.'

"And the Cabinet has belied the reproach that Hungary is groaning under the yoke of a caste system by beginning its work of reform on the lowest grade. The work of leveling has been initiated not, as the Socialists would have it, from above, but from below. The workman is not told that he must wait until the 'high and mighty' have been brought down to him, but is shown that he can rise by his own exertions to their level.

"The Socialism which is heralded by Dr. Wekerle's experiment is the right sort of Socialism. . . . . .

"He has, in fact, stolen a march on the leaders of the Socialist party who, if they had been as ready to do as to talk, would have long ago anticipated the action of the 'caste' Cabinet which they are so fond of maligning. The cost would not have proved a barrier, for they could have provided the money out of the hardly earned savings of 'poor' comrades.

"But it has been left to the leader of the 'privileged' Parliament to make the first start."

BETTER RULE PROMISED FOR THE KONGO

MR. A. BEERNAERT, a Minister of State of Belgium, has sent us an important statement promising better government for the Kongo Free State. Coming just at a time when the death of Leopold is reviving the old charges of cruelty to the Kongo natives, this document is of the greatest interest to all friends of Belgium and of humanity. In it we read that the new King has been all through the Kongo region, and the Colonial Minister has also been there and studied the country, "even to the minutest details." The Government of Belgium annexed the Free State in 1908 and since then has set about remedying the administrative abuses declared by Mr. Morel and others to prevail there, principally through the enforced labor tax levied upon the natives in the collection of rubber. Since this annexation the newspapers of America and England have continued to assail the Belgians with charges of cruelty and oppression. In the manifesto sent us by the Minister of State and signed by many important dignitaries in the Government, the Church, and the public life of Belgium, we read:

"We, the undersigned, righteously indignant at the continued unfair criticisms and attacks made by some English people upon our country concerning its African possessions, can not refrain from giving vent to an indignant protest."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, at a meeting held in London on November 19 last, had urged upon Belgium the expediency of such a course. The Belgian archbishops, bishops, college presidents and professors, senators, jurists, and members of the ministry and Parliament who sign this protest state that since its annexation over a year ago the future of the colony has been well provided for, and we read:

"On November 15, 1908, Belgium took over the administration of the Kongo, which up to that time, under agreement of the Powers, was a free State.

"The annexation gave rise to exhaustive debates in Parliament, bearing both on the past and on the future, every opinion being thoroughly considered, so that not the slightest doubt can remain as to the honesty of the nation's intentions or its full consciousness of the responsibilities the annexation entails.

"The future of the Colony has now been provided for by an organic law, most carefully elaborated and passed through both Houses by very large majorities. It places the Colony under Parliamentary control and it may be safely said that no other law relating to colonial organizations is more truly liberal in character."

In order to obtain accurate and authentic ideas of the condition of the Colony under its former regimen as a "Domain Royal," the Crown Prince, now King Albert of Belgium, personally explored the country. As the signers state:

"Scarcely had the country decided to take over the Kongo when the Prince Royal of Belgium went on a journey through the colony and carefully investigated the state of affairs. The whole country followed his movements with the greatest interest and appreciation.

"Almost simultaneously, the Colonial Minister went to Africa in order to study for himself the condition of things from every possible point of view. He crossed the greater part of the Kongo territory and inquired, even to the minutest details, into the organization and administration.

"Every one was at liberty to approach him, to speak to him without fear or restraint whatsoever."

It was from the information thus obtained and laid before Parliament that the law regulating the administration of the Kongo was formulated and passed, in accordance with the suggestions of the royal explorer, of whom we read:

"Soon after his return to Belgium he submitted to Parliament a program proposing the abandonment of the system of exploitation of the products of the domain by the administration, the collection of taxes in money to be made general and this in lieu of labor;

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further to give facilities to commerce and to private initiative, and to promote the moral and technical instruction of the natives.

"This program is the expression of a progressive and civilizing policy which has been accepted, in principle, by all parties."

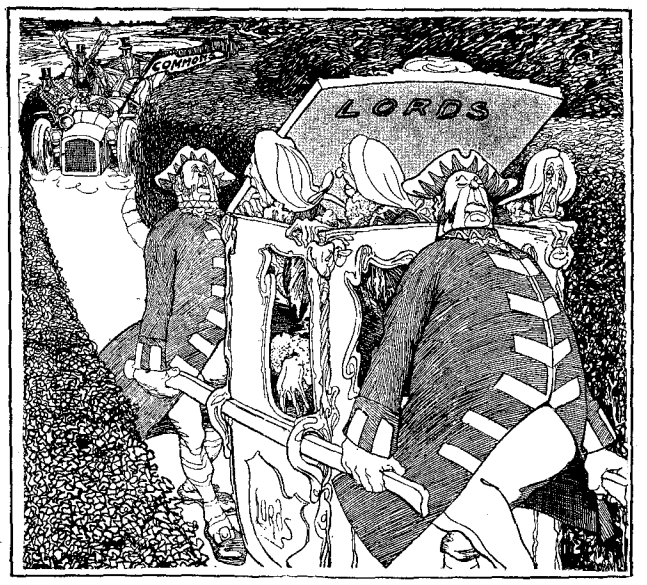
The pledges given in this protest were confirmed by King Albert in his first speech from the throne. He referred to the Kongo in the following words:

"In the Kongo, the nation wishes a policy of humanity and progress enforced. The mission of colonization can not be other than a mission of high civilization. Belgium has always kept her promises, and when she engages to apply in the Kongo a policy worthy of her, none has a right to doubt her word."

THE "MARRIAGE-STRIKE" IN CHINA

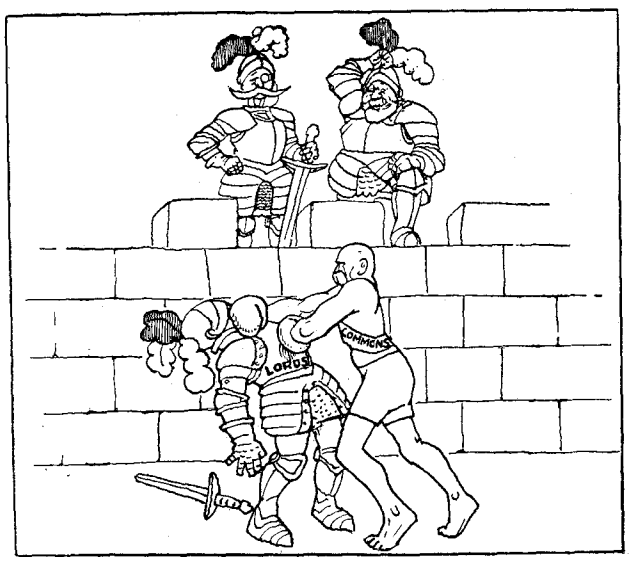
ONE of the most curious incidents of what Mr. E. von Ruhstrat, in the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic), calls the "modernizing of China" is the revolt against enforced marriage organized by an association which styles itself the Society of Sisters. The young girls, its members, bind themselves to refuse submission to "the harsh law of Chinese marriage." This law makes the girl the slave of her father before marriage, the slave of her husband after marriage, and, if left a widow, the slave of her son. She lives at the house of her husband's parents. They can force him to divorce her, even tho he loves her, or to retain her at their bidding, even if she has incurred his hatred. If she has no children, her husband is permitted to take another woman to his house whose offspring the wife is expected to treat as her own.

The result has been "a marriage-strike," says Mr. Louis Laloy in the *Grande Revue* (Paris), a movement toward feminine emancipation spreading far and wide from Canton throughout the whole province of Kwang-tung. The course the "Sisters" take, when their intended has been named, this writer thus recounts:



BLOCKING THE WAY.

AUTOMOBILISTS—"Get that ramshackle old thing out of the way. You can't have the whole road." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE ENGLISH PRIZE-FIGHT.

GERMAN BARON (to English baron)—"Donnerwetter! baron, that Socialist scoundrel is knocking him out just as easily as he knocked us out here." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

"To refuse the husband their parents choose would be to rise in rebellion against paternal authority, a crime which is punished with the severest penalty in the Chinese code. The future bride therefore pretends to submit herself, but three days after the wedding returns to the parental home to take the customary final adieu. From that home it is her resolve never again to depart. It is a sacred asylum from which it is not permitted even to the husband himself to drag her away."

Further particulars are furnished by a Chinese writer who says in the *Sin Cheu Ki*, (The New Age, Canton), an organ of the Reformists:

"During the three days she spends under her husband's roof, the 'Sister' neither eats nor drinks, and refuses to come near him. If she breaks this rule the other 'Sisters' expel her from their association and never again pronounce her name. Some escape from their disgrace by suicide."

These young women are many of them well educated in the new schools of China or are at any rate skilful enough to earn their own living. "They work in silk, and many of them earn more than is sufficient for their wants. This enables them to live apart from their husbands. Sometimes they even lend him a helping hand so that he may set up another household. This is the very pity of contempt." Liberty is what they crave, liberty from the tyranny of the man, we are told, and their action is one of the most hopeful signs of reform in China. To quote this Chinese journalist's concluding sentences:

"The Chinese woman of ancient times, even if capable of self-support, naturally sought out an employer whom she regarded as her master. She had been taught that her duty was implicit obedience, and her function the perpetuation of her family. The modern woman of China does not believe in such virtues. Ignorant tho she may be in some things, she claims her share of the new ideas adopted by her superiors. In China, as elsewhere, the men and women who have received an advanced education wish to keep such a privilege to themselves. They exhibit great admiration for the traditions which they themselves have long ago repudiated, but to which they would keep the people faithful as to a

THE ORDEAL BY FIRE.

DAME ASQUITH—"Here, I say, you're cooking my pet bird!"
LANSDOWNE—"Well, mum, if he's the phœnix you make him out to be, that won't hurt him. He'll rise from his ashes."—*Punch* (London).

BRITAIN'S FADING CORONETS.

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national heritage of the past. But the common people are not to be caught in that way. What their masters reject, they attach no value to and quickly relieve themselves of. There are many other indications of this general disaffection. Nothing could cause greater alarm to the reigning dynasty, nor raise higher hopes in those who have dreams of a new China."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY JUDGED BY GERMANS

THE Germans have received ample laudation from outside nations. The learning, the literature, the patriotism, and the domestic life of the great Empire of William II. have had many admirers. The Germans of course have never been blind to the significance of their famous motto and its rather sweeping claim—"*Deutschland ueber alles*" (Germany above everything). But two German books have recently appeared in which some of the failings and blemishes in the German character are pointed out in frank and sometimes scathing terms. The first of these works is written by Curt Wigand, and he entitles it "*Unkultur*" ("Non-culture, Four Chapters on Things German"). The author is of high education, an editor well known in Berlin and Leipsic, perfectly *au courant* with the literature of his country, and the general social and intellectual movements of Europe. These qualifications give some weight and authority to his lively impressions as set forth in his chapters on "German Antipathy Toward England," "The National Character," "The Half-men," and "The Non-Culture."

German antipathy toward England, he tells us, has been openly manifested since the time of the Boer War, and in this connection he asks very pointedly, why his compatriots did not show the same enthusiasm for the Cubans, fighting for their independence against Spain, as they exhibited for the Boers fighting against England. Yet "the German thinker," now "infatuated with the famous idea" of "modern culture" and its high prerogatives, and venerating the maxim, "might makes right," should certainly have recognized that the victory of England merely carried out his principles. It was "the supremacy obtained by a great modern capitalistic state over a primitive patriarchal community."

Coming down to social matters Mr. Wigand describes his countrymen as a crowd of slovens, toadies, and niggards. He speaks of their "odious passion for economy," and their "servile affectation." On this point he says:

"Two national faults of the Germans appear side by side. One is obsequiousness toward superiors, the other brutal arrogance toward inferiors. Symptoms of these qualities appear in the duels between students and the roughness of a German mob."

Another German characteristic is *Schadenfreude*, delight in the sufferings of others. This is seen in public and international incidents. Compare, he says, the coldness with which Germany commiserated France over the loss of the *République*, with the sincere condolences of other nations, not to speak of the tone of regret with which France exprest heartfelt grief over the loss to science and the civilization of the future threatened by the accident to the *Zeppelin*.

The non-culture, or low civilization of the Germans, according to Mr. Wigand, is shown in their social life by their frequent recourse to anonymous letter-writing, resulting, too often, in false impressions concerning the highest personages in the land, in "calumny and the discussion of unedifying immoralities." The German's coarse treatment of women in public contrasts sadly with the gallantry of the French and the respectfulness of the English, he declares. The loud self-assertiveness of the German appears in his vulgar anxiety "to gain some advantage over others," "to exploit himself." The German is offensively proud and ostentatious, we are told. "He is proud with the pride of parvenus, proud of Germany's new Empire, of the aristocratic and gaudy life of her great cities." Of German learning we read:

"Our education, which crams the head with knowledge, without giving supple activity, mental or physical, is responsible for the large breed of philologists, esthetics, and military officers whom we find it hard to get rid of by sending to the colonies."

Germans abroad and German colonies form the subject of Karl Boettcher's "*Germania im Ausland*" (Germans Abroad). The author is a well-known writer and traveler. In foreign cities, he tells us, Germans cut a poor and mean figure. They carry nothing but a hand-bag, drink everywhere, and drink too much. Of German colonies he writes:

"These petty German colonies, how full they are of ridiculous absurdities! The German colony of Dar-es-Salaam [the chief town of German East Africa] is scrupulously divided into three classes of society, and these never intermingle. They are the military, the civilian employees of the Government, and the merchants. And then the ranks of precedence, the titles, the sub-ranks, and sub-titles which are dinned into the ears of the puzzled natives who must think themselves face to face with a nation of Chinese castes! Of the German language the blacks know nothing but the oaths. On this branch of it I put some little niggers through a most exhaustive examination."

He complains that in his travels he was ashamed at the way German *Majestaets-Beleidigung*—lèse-majesté, and the offenses it comprized, were laughed at by foreigners. Foreigners think that Germany in these and kindred restrictions lies, like Russia, under the yoke of the police. Germany is also the land of multicolored orders and medals in the eyes of those abroad. "You are a German, but where are your orders?" Such was the question constantly asked of him.

From afar, as close at hand, he says, the characteristic feature and trade-mark of the present German Empire is its Germanic Byzantinism. All fawn on those above them and bow before them. This infatuated Chauvinism is meanwhile cloaked under the name of German loyalty and fidelity, excellent things, which nowadays, to Germans freed from national prejudices, to Germans who have traveled and can judge their countrymen, recall too often the "whited sepulcher" spoken of in the Scriptures.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A STRANGER IN THESE PARTS.

PEER FROM THE BACKWOODS—"Constable, where is the 'Ouse of Lords?"

POLICEMAN—"Where's the 'Ouse of Lords, sir? Why, close 'ere. Bear 'round to the left by Oliver Cromwell;—but '*ow long it's goin' to be there*, I shouldn't like to say" (retires chuckling).

—*Punch* (London).

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DIRT: CLEAN AND OTHERWISE

THE line between clean dirt and dirty dirt is drawn very clearly by Dr. R. G. Eccles in an article on "Dirty Hands," contributed to *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, December). Dirt is really dirt, according to Dr. Eccles, only when it is unhygienic; that is, in general, only when it contains the germs of disease. When we look at the matter in this way, we see that much visible dirt is really "clean." Likewise, much invisible dirt is of the deadliest kind. Says the writer:

"Mud and soil, coal dust and ashes, paint and varnish are almost as harmless as the clothes we wear. It can kill no one in any such dose as any single mortal is likely to partake. The suckling infant is not at all likely to be harmed by it. The 'great unwashed' revel in such dirt from age to age, and, the moral effect being excluded, no harm comes to them from it. But . . . this dirt of theirs, by being a telltale of careless habits, becomes a visible index of the invisible dirt that is deadly. People who are willing to tolerate the visible dirt are pretty sure to be none too careful concerning the dangerous dirt. The two kinds get blended. It is, however, not only possible but actually probable that there are foul and filthy hands, of the kind to which reference is here made, that are by their owners kept perfumed with the odor of frangipani, ylang-ylang, or musk, manicured till finger-nails shine and every vestige of visible blackness has disappeared, and are kid-gloved besides. They wash, as they eat and sleep, under the guidance of a clock. That there is a fitness in time for washing in order to be clean has not dawned upon their understanding. . . . . .

"It can safely be asserted that the chief unintentional crime of our age—if we can call that which is unconscious and unintentional a crime—is dirty hands. . . . Less than a century ago the medical profession had to face this problem in a most serious form. Like the hands of the average layman the hands of medical men were then equally as filthy. Now, thanks to our knowledge of bacteriology, we know when and how to wash our hands so as to avoid doing as did our predecessors in the medical profession."

That the average citizen does actually fail to wash his hands when he should do so, the writer considers matter of proof. Bacteriologists, he says, have shown that after a dozen or so of average men and women have dipt their hands, successively, into a vessel of water, the liquid contains large numbers of colon bacilli. Dr. Eccles then goes on to tell us some truths that may not make very pleasant reading, but which are of vital importance. He says:

"Hands that are able to pollute water by a mere touch can not possibly be shaken without leaving behind evidences of unnamable dirt. These are the kinds of hands that handle our bread, our meat, our fruit, our vegetables, our potatoes, our pastry, and our money. No one can picture to himself the naked truth of the situation without recoiling from its contemplation in intense disgust. Even the recital of the facts is sure to produce an uneasy feeling that will make most people shrink from its fearless consideration. Unless we do consider it and unless we can, by example and precept, force cleanly habits upon the masses, we can rest assured that we have closed ourselves up in a veritable 'fool's paradise.' . . . .

"It is quite likely that nearly all normal persons wash their hands and faces on getting up in the morning, or after particularly dirty forms of work, but with very many the absence of visible signs of dirt is sufficient excuse for the neglect of washing at all other times in the day. They seem to think that hand-washing that removes no tangible evidence of soiling a faddish folly or a waste of precious time, soap, and water. How to combat this vicious impression is one of the most serious problems of hygiene. How many of the servants that we hire to do our cooking and to care for our food are known to be free from disease germs, even if apparently well? How many of them can be relied upon to wash their hands properly, and at proper times, so as to avoid the possibility of their sowing death in food that should supply us with life? . . . . . .

DR. R. G. ECCLES,
Who tells us some much-needed truth about unclean hands.

"How long will it be before the mistress of the house can be made sure of the fact that 'Bridget' has actually washed her hands clean before handling dish, pot, pan, or plate, and has given those hands an extra cleansing before handling the victuals? Let any one keep close watch of the habits of the ordinary house-servant and it will be found that few, or none, of them wash their hands after acts that can not help but pollute them to some degree. They go immediately to work handling dishes and food without a thought of doing anything wrong. . . . If we consider the celebrated case of 'Typhoid Mary,' whom Dr. G. A. Soper so cleverly traced, we can readily understand the danger we constantly are compelled to face because of the menace of unwashed hands. Only a part of her history as a cook was traced, but as far as it was done the gruesome record tells its 'creepy' tale. In the Oyster Bay household in which she worked six persons, out of eleven, were taken down with typhoid fever. In Dark Harbor, Me., seven members of a household of nine fell victims. In Sands Point, N. Y., four of her fellow servants developed the disease. In her last place of employment, where it was suspected that she was a typhoid-carrier, in New York City, two cases occurred within a few weeks of her arrival. She still continues shedding typhoid germs. How many Typhoid Marys there happen to be among the servants of those who read this article it would be impossible to guess, but this much can be said, that a careful watch of their habits, by the mistress of the house, will soon tell whether they wash their polluted hands in the dish-water or in the wash-basin. . . . . .

"Until the habit is established of purifying the hands, both timely and properly, no lessening of this human misery seems possible under existing conditions. Once get that habit formed and all will recoil from a failure to attend to so important a duty."

WIRELESS TORPEDOES—The operation of machinery by wireless telegraphy is a favorite subject in the daily papers. The interpretation made by the reader is often that energy for the operation of distant machines may be transmitted without wires. This has never been done and seems at present impossible. What has been accomplished, at least in a small way, is to start, stop, and control motors at a distance by wireless apparatus. The wireless transmission, in other words, enables engineer or steersman to do his work at a distance, but the engine must always be located where the work is to be done. This is clearly shown in an account, published in *The Inventive Age* (Washington, December 1), of a recent French marine torpedo which responds readily to the action of wireless electricity. Says this paper:

"Tests made on the Seine at Paris a few weeks ago showed that he [the inventor] had succeeded in producing something more than a plaything. The device when out of water looks like two torpedoes, one above the other and about six feet apart. The upper part is a float, and the lower section is the real torpedo. In it are a motor battery of accumulators, an apparatus for receiving the wireless waves, and at the nose an explosive charge weighing 1,800 pounds. The ordinary torpedo contains about 200 pounds. When placed in the water, the engine of destruction sinks to the upper floater, which carries two masts and the usual antennæ for receiving the wireless impulses. Upon the masts are electric lamps, which are

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lighted as soon as the Hertzian waves reach the antennæ; they are, however, directed aft so as to be invisible to the enemy. In the recent experiments, the inventor made use of an instrument which somewhat resembled a piano. When he touched one of the keys, the torpedo, now some distance away, responded at once. By sending a varying number of waves, he moved the rudder of the contrivance to right or left as he pleased. He made the torpedo turn sharply around in its own length and come directly to him. He had it under absolute control all the time. These torpedoes are very expensive to manufacture, and the inventor says he will not sell one for less than $11,000."

INFLUENCE OF SPEED ON SHARPNESS

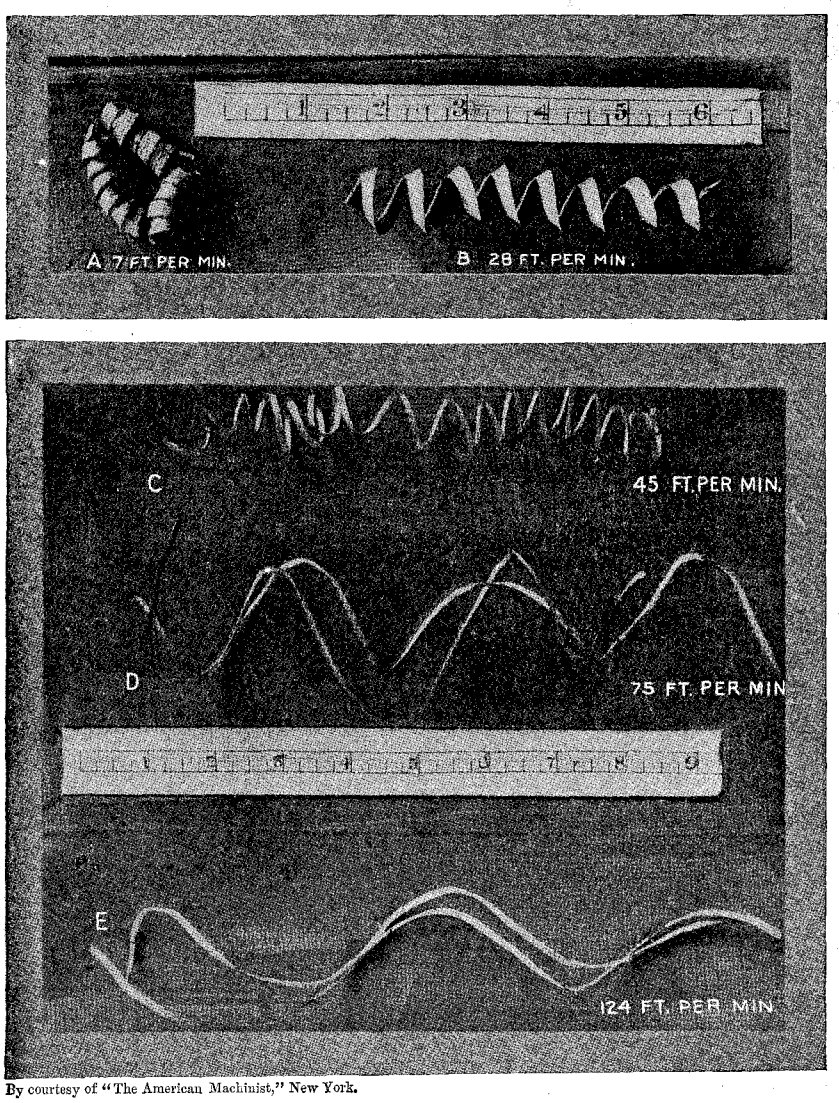
IT has been found that a cutting tool that has become dull may apparently regain its sharpness when its speed is increased. H. S. Millar, who writes on the subject in *The American Machinist* (New York), tells us that tools too blunt to cut at all at a slow speed, and which simply slide over the metal, regain their ability to cut when the machine is operated faster. He makes an attempt to analyze this curious effect and presents photographs of chips or cuttings taken at various speeds, to illustrate his conclusions. He points out that these cuttings are always considerably distorted. We read:

"It is obvious that to produce a chip similar to this from the metal as it originally lay round the bar there must be considerable distortion. . . . The diameter of the helix is dependent on the amount of distortion. A helix of small diameter relatively to the thickness of the chip indicates a large amount of distortion, and generally speaking the amount of distortion may be discerned by consideration of the chip-spiral."

This distortion, Mr. Millar says, is important in considering the cutting action, as it indicates the pressure on the tool. The illustrations show that at the lower speeds the cutting is more closely wound together. When the speed is greater the separation of the chip from the bar is due rather to a bending action than to cutting, so that the edge of the tool does not enter into the separation of the chip to any large extent. To quote again:

"A small pile of metal covers the edge. This metal is formed by scraping off the small irregularities left on the bar by the chip. A chip turned at moderately high speed often shows small patches of metal welded to the under side. They generally show a different color from the main body of the chip. These are portions of the pile torn away by the chip in passing over. . . . At higher speeds the chip also bears on the tool farther from the edge. . . . .

"Of the factors which are affected by an alteration in cutting speed the bluntness effect and the variation in pressure on the tool are especially noteworthy. The bluntness effect is important at slow speeds and practically non-existent at high speeds, and gives the reason for the fact mentioned at the beginning of the article: That tools too blunt to cut at slow speeds regain the ability to cut with an increase of cutting speed. This is particularly so in cases of cuts of slight depth where the rounding of the edge is large in relation to the depth sheared."



By courtesy of "The American Machinist," New York.

HELIXES OF CHIPS CUT AT DIFFERENT SPEEDS.

SOME PREHISTORIC ART

SOME of the designs cut on the low walls of their cave-dwellings by prehistoric man possess the elements of real art, we are told by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris). They differ radically from the rude drawings of modern savages which are childish and absurd. Says this paper:

"In 1879 De Santuola announced to the archeological world the existence, in the cavern of Altamira, in Spain, of very curious and remarkable designs, dating from the prehistoric epoch.

"The learned world remained generally skeptical, but about 1890 designs similar to those of the Spanish cavern were found on the walls of the grottoes of La Vézère, the Gironde, the Dordogne, and the Haute-Garonne.

"Minute and methodical observations were made; they prove scientifically that the designs graven in the cavern of Altamira and the grottoes were made by men of the Magdalenian epoch. This, as is well known, occurred at the end of the paleolithic (when the stone implements were simply broken) and immediately preceded the neolithic (when the stone was polished). The human race whose tools have been found at La Madeleine, in the valley of the Vézère, chipped off the flint in very skilful fashion, retouching it only in needful spots; they cut bone and wood into poniards, lance-points, arrow-heads, and needles; and finally, they knew how to draw and carve with taste.

"In fact, these first of man's artistic efforts (the earliest known, at least) are remarkable, and certain of these drawings would not be out of place in the cartoons of our modern masters.

"'The firmness, the sure technic with which they are executed is surprizing,' says Lotus Péralté in his 'Reflections of an Artist on the Designs in the Cave of Altamira.' 'There are in the details of the bodies of the animals with which these troglodytes have covered the walls of their caves, notably in the heads, the joints of the legs, and the points of attachment of the hoofs, a fine and curious observation. The proportions of the great massive bodies, well balanced on their perfectly drawn legs, are well shown. The galloping bisons, the fine heads of the stags, with their great antlers boldly sketched by what we feel to have been a skilful hand,

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all have intensity of life—it is all well put together, astonishingly constructed.'

"The impression left by observation of the Magdalenian designs is still more accentuated when we think of the conditions under which they were executed. Most of them are six feet long and are cut, in great part, on the low walls of the caves; their execution thus obliged the artist to lie on his back . . . and the dim light furnished by the little clay lamps, of which a few specimens have been found, must have been quite insufficient.

"From the logical point of view, one is tempted to compare these prehistoric designs to the '*graffiti*' of those who are called the 'primitive savages' of to-day, but who are rather degenerates; ethnologic comparisons have been established between the Magdalenian designs and those of the Hyperboreans, the Australians, and the Bushmen. But really these comparisons can not be upheld, for while we find in the Magdalenian engravings the signs of a very real art, with the Bushmen and their congeners we observe in the designs a childish lack of skill, which sometimes makes the drawings amusing, but which makes it impossible for us to call them artistic."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WATER FROM VOLCANOES

WHENCE comes the water that plays such a large part in volcanic phenomena? It was once supposed that it came from the sea, finding its way through crevices to the depths of the volcanic vents that are located usually on islands or at the edges of continental areas. Modern geologists believe rather that it is contained in the crystalline rocks of the earth's crust and is expelled therefrom by the great heat to which they are subjected during an eruption. A Swiss authority has recently asserted that very little water comes from a volcano, after all, and that the phenomena usually ascribed to it may be otherwise explained. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 27), Armand Gautier, the French geologist, gives reasons for rejecting this new and somewhat heretical idea. He writes:

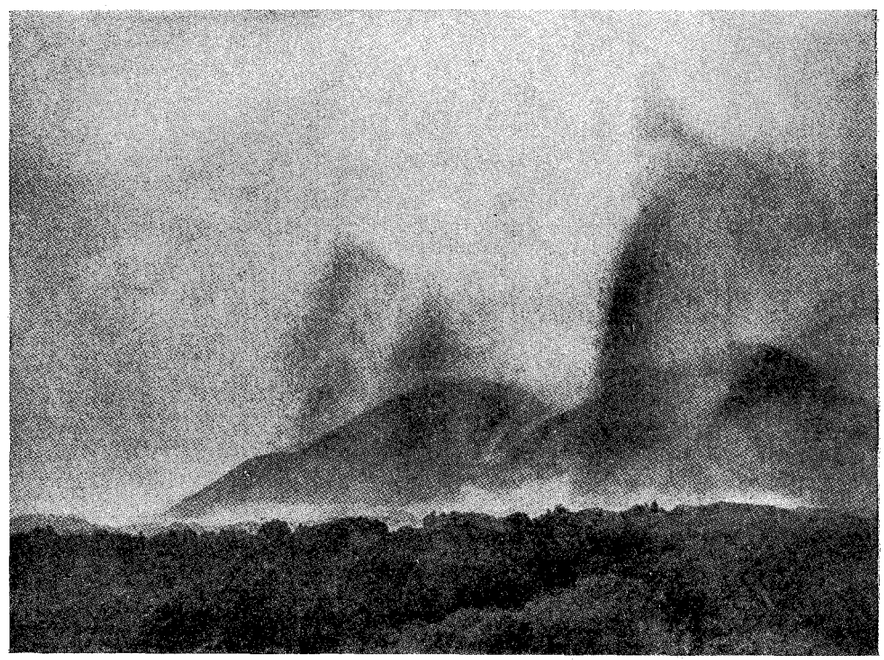
"For nearly a century, during which volcanic eruptions have been studied by geologists, mineralogists, and chemists, all these have concluded that water plays a large part in these phenomena; that it always accompanies lava; that it issues from the crater in the form of jets or clouds of vapor mixt with ashes and volatile salts, which often condense in local showers. . . . . .

"This opinion has been recently opposed by a Genevan scientist, Mr. A. Brun, who, relying on his own observations of the volcanoes of Europe and Asia, and on numerous laboratory experiments, affirms that water plays either no part or a very secondary one in volcanic phenomena; that eruptive gases are anhydrous; that the water vapor of the fumaroles around a volcano comes solely from rain soaking into the ground . . . and that the torrents of mud or warm water that often accompany these cataclysms are due to the melting of snows."

This novel theory, according to Gautier, is entirely baseless, and the old idea that water is closely connected with volcanic phenomena is the true one. It may be clearly shown, he thinks, that lava is always accompanied by water-vapor, which actually issues from the crater with the lava and gases. Brun asserts that the so-called "smoke-column," which has been supposed to be largely steam, is formed of fine ashes, hydrochloric acid, and sal ammoniac, and has very little water in it. On the other hand, Gautier quotes from official reports to show that springs of hot water issue from the sides of erupting volcanoes. In some cases these have continued to flow for a year. Such a flow could not be due to superficial moisture. During the eruption of Calbuco, in the Andes, in 1893, the weather conditions were entirely altered, and huge torrents of rain fell continually. Brun answers that the depths of the crater may serve as a great rain-water reservoir and that its contents may be the water that is rejected at eruption-time. But such water, Gautier remarks, would be evaporated by the heat long before it reached the region of incandescent lavas; and these lavas themselves give off steam, as many observers and experimenters have testified. There is absolutely no doubt, then, that water issues from volcanoes. Where does it come from? Says Gautier:

"This water is derived (at least in great part) from the deepest eruptive rocks. One cubic mile of granite, for instance, melted into lava or heated to 500° or 600° by contact with it, would give off nearly 3,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. Ophites, porphyries, and other rocks would furnish much more water than granite, at red heat. Since all these primitive rocks, eruptive or not, contain water of constitution, it follows that, when, at about 1,200° to 1,300°, they turn into lava or incandescent volcanic ash, they must give off this water which existed (it or its elements) in the rocks before fusion.

"As for the origin of the water thus furnished by the rocks, this is another question, the discussion of which would be useless here. I may say, however, that Suess thinks that it comes from hydrogen that issues from the central nucleus of the globe, and unites in the outer crust with the air that penetrates through volcanic vents. For my own part I think that hydrogen does indeed exhale from the core of the earth, but that the oxygen with which it forms water comes from . . . carbonic acid or other oxids."



ERUPTION OF TENERIFFE.
From the double crater which opened November 16.

The part played by the water thus formed is far-reaching, according to Gautier's ideas. It reacts at red heat on the chlorids of boron, phosphorus, silicon, etc., changing them into boric, phosphoric, and silicic acid, and then forming various silicates, such as those of lime, magnesia, etc. In the cooler parts of the crust, where the water-vapor begins to condense, it dissolves these silicates, and, by reaction with the hydrochloric acid already set free, forms the salts that give the sea its character, while the precipitated silica forms quartz. Going on in this way, Mr. Gautier explains

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chemically not only the presence of the gaseous products of volcanic action, but the constitution of all eruptive rocks, which have given rise by subsequent disintegration and combination to all the rocky constituents of the earth's crust. Even the constitution of hot mineral springs may be traced to the same source. He concludes:

"A far-off consequence of volcanic paroxysms, the flow of thermal springs, is one of the evidences of the continuity of the reactions that go on in these regions of central fire, where are slowly crystallized the deepest rocks of the earth's crust, and where new eruptive phenomena are being prepared."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

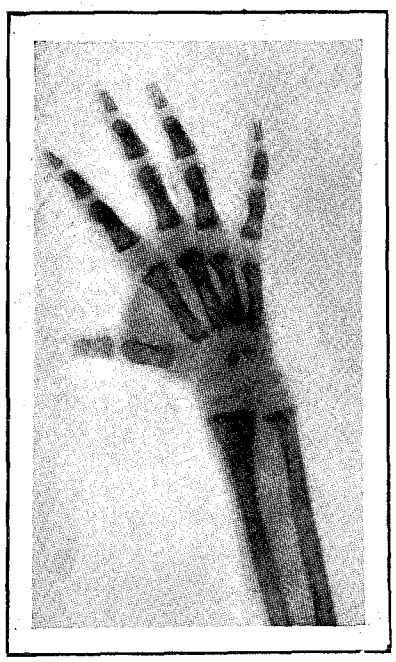
GRADING CHILDREN BY X-RAY

A METHOD of determining the exact stage of a child's physical development, as distinguished from its age in years, by examination with the Roentgen ray, has been devised by Prof. Thomas Morgan Rotch, of Harvard. Says Fannie Sprague Talbot, describing this new discovery in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., December):

"For centuries the age of children has been reckoned by years. Gradation has depended upon chronological periods rather than mental and physical development. They have suffered from resultant evils and succeeding generations have been affected also.

"To-day there are thousands of children in kindergartens who should be in nurseries; thousands are being forced in the public schools to keep up with those of their own chronologic age who rightfully belong in a grade or two below; thousands are slaving in factories who are of legal age, yet several years younger in point of development."

Dr. Rotch's method depends on the fact that during the growth of the child changes take place in the development of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, hand, hip, knee, ankle, and foot. Careful study of all these led Dr. Rotch to base his classification upon the development of the wrist and hand. Pictures of these parts made under the *x*-ray prove reliable indexes to age. From infancy to the thirteenth or fourteenth year there is a gradual change from cartilage to bone, and thereafter a growth of bone which marks an increase of physical strength. We read:



Illustrations by courtesy of "Good Health."

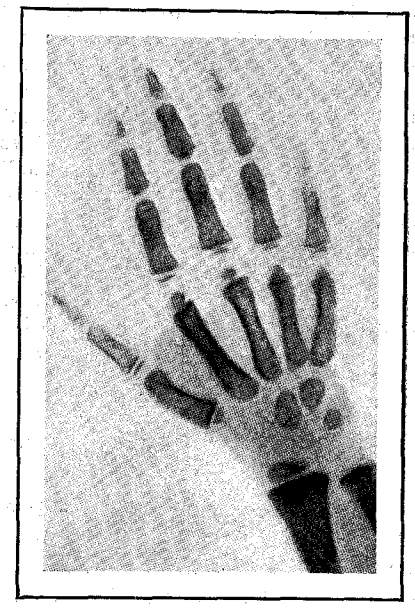
HAND OF A GIRL SIX MONTHS OLD,

Showing cartilaginous wrist, with no epiphysis and with only two wrist bones.

"Having ascertained the physical development of a child, easy it is to classify its brain-vigor. What a boon this method will prove to the millions of boy and girl victims of the pernicious grading system in the public schools! Medical investigators have long cried out in protest against the forcing of overdeveloped brains at the expense of ill-developed bodies.

"Precocious children usually suffer from sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and lack of appetite. Crammed to the limit of their capacity, the system becomes impaired. There is an increased circulation of blood in the brain while that in the limbs is diminished. . . . . .

"According to the physician's viewpoint children should not be advanced on account of mental brightness, of precocity, but should be given special attention relative to physical development until they are found to be in the normal condition necessary to perfect health. Those children, comparatively stupid, who are shown by the Roentgen method to possess a normal or more than physical development, should be placed in lower grades, where they will find their level. They will then progress in a manner most satisfactory and no anxiety need be felt for them by either parents or teachers. . . . . .



HAND OF A GIRL TWO YEARS AND NINE MONTHS OF AGE,

In which three of the carpal bones and the epiphysis of the radius have appeared. The epiphysis of the metacarpal bones and of the first phalanges show very plainly.

"Dr. Rotch's system is invaluable, too, in its solution of the child-labor problem. In many instances parents do not know their children's ages. In crowded tenement districts they are too often desirous of placing their offspring in factories and elsewhere, that the weekly income may be increased. It is Dr. Rotch's theory that through legislation competent physicians should examine the individual child to determine his anatomical age in relation to his occupation.

"Some very interesting observations have been noted through Roentgenographs, many of which entirely disprove statements made heretofore by investigators working on dead anatomic subjects. Hands may be broad or narrow, long or short, and yet have the same degree of anatomic development, necessitating their classification in one group. Thus it follows that in making groups the external appearance of hands, while not entirely disregarded, plays only a minor part in the classification.

"A Roentgen picture proves that a large hand with large bones does not always signify advanced development, as the development of the large bones may not be too great. Development of the left hand does not differ materially from that of the right hand. In normal appearances the hands of boys and girls in Roentgenographs do not differ greatly. . . . . .

"The Roentgen method of examination is simple and accurate and promises to do more toward the conservation of childhood than any yet formulated. In a few years hence we shall undoubtedly find children grouped in normal anatomic classes, A, B, C, D, and so forth, rather than graded according to the usual chronological periods of months and years."

WHY PAPER STRETCHES

TO the average citizen, all paper looks alike. At any rate he regards only the differences in its surface and weight; he does not realize that it has any special internal structure. And yet this structure is of great importance. Paper is made of vegetable fiber, and the way in which the fibers lie and their general arrangement largely determine its strength and quality. In an article on this subject *Printing Art* (Cambridge, Mass.) tells us that all machine-made papers are markedly different from hand-made in that they will stretch more across than with the grain. One reason is that their elasticity has been nearly exhausted by the tension in running over the machine. Says *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York) in an abstract of the article just named:

"Herein lies an element for the consideration of paper-users. To appreciate its importance one has only to think of it in its application to pianola roll paper, and to imagine what horrible discords would result from a badly stretched sheet.

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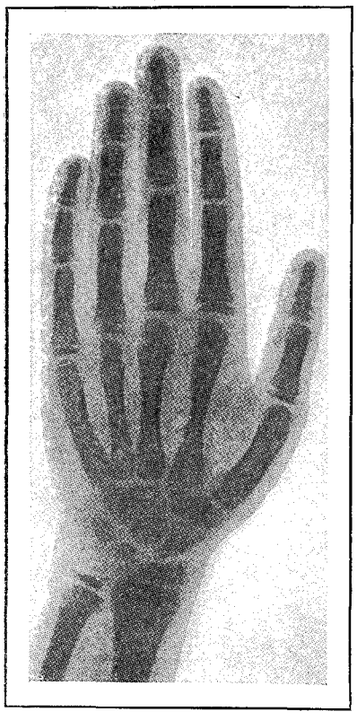
"This brings us to the question of atmospheric conditions in regard to paper. An air-dried sheet of paper contains under ordinary conditions about 7 per cent. of water. . . . Paper when wet expands, instead of shrinking like cloth. This, of course, is due to the absorption of water by the fibers and their consequent swelling. The fact is clearly evidenced in the curling of a sheet wet on one side, due to the expansion of that side. As soon as the moisture works through, elasticity in the machine direction increases with the humidity.

"The lesson to be drawn from these facts is almost too obvious to require further elaboration. It is too often the case, however, that the manufacturer of books disregards the nature of fibers. Many books are stiff and inflexible because the grain runs across instead of up and down the page, while many a large-page book, or particularly a periodical of light-weight paper, is disagreeably and needlessly flimsy for the opposite reason. The end leaves, too, sometimes proclaim the ignorance of a binder by their cockling along the back, due to the expansion after gluing. This danger can, of course, be minimized if the grain runs up and down the page, allowing the paper to stretch across the grain as it naturally must, as the result of the moisture of the glue swelling the fibers.

"It is for precisely this reason that most lithographers order the grain in their paper the long way of the sheet, so that the sheet in passing through the press may do its normal stretching without causing a wrinkle."

LIMITS OF THE MICROSCOPE

IMPERFECTIONS of the microscope which have not yet been wholly overcome make its effective use impossible for magnitudes below a well-defined limit. This has been greatly lowered of late, but we are told that its permanent location has now been reached. Says Maurice Leblanc, writing in *La Nature* (Paris):



HAND OF A GIRL SIX YEARS AND NINE MONTHS OF AGE,

In which seven of the carpal bones are present and the epiphysis of the radius, also the beginning of the epiphysis of the ulna. The bones have begun to mass together.

"Theoretically we may obtain with a microscope a magnification as great as desired . . . and with the recent improvements of Chabrié we may have enlargements of 5,000 to 6,000 diameters.

"Unfortunately what we want in magnifying an object is to distinguish its smallest details; it is of no value to be able to see merely a blotch of color. . . . Thus, a microscope's practical value depends not so much on its enlargement as its ability to give clearly separated images of two adjacent parts of the object; this is called its separating power. . . . . .

"Experiments show that with the best microscopes we can not distinguish points whose distance apart is less than $\frac{1}{3000}$ millimeter; and yet enlargements of 5,000 to 6,000 diameters ought to enable us to see objects separated only by $\frac{1}{5000}$ millimeter. This inconsistency arises from the fact that we have hitherto supposed that the image of a point in the microscope is itself a point, whereas, no matter how well corrected the instrument may be, this image, because of diffraction, is a tiny circle. To two adjacent points in the object correspond in the image two adjacent circles; and these can not be distinguished when the circumference of one passes through the center of the other. It then becomes useless to increase the magnifying power, for the diameter of each circle augments proportionally to the distance of their centers. The diameter does not depend on the construction of the microscope; it diminishes with the wave-length of the color that lights the object and increases with the refractive index of the substance that separates the object from the object-lens of the microscope and also with the angle subtended by the diameter of the object-lens as seen from the object.

HAND OF A BOY THIRTEEN YEARS AND SIX MONTHS OF AGE,

Showing bones much longer, the pisiform bone being as long as the cuneiform bone.

"To increase this separating power, therefore, the following artifices are employed: the object is illuminated with green, or even with ultra-violet, light. As the latter is invisible, a fluorescent eyepiece is necessary to see the image, or photography may be employed. Objects that may be seen with ultra-violet light are much smaller than those that may be studied with the visible rays, in the ratio of 56 to 100.

"Besides, there may be introduced between the object and the object-glass a drop of cedar oil, whose refractive index is considerable, and finally . . . the frontal lens of the objective is given a very convex form. . . . With all these devices the limit of $\frac{1}{6000}$ millimeter may be reached."

Here we meet with an obstacle dependent on the very nature of light, before which the skill of our opticians is powerless. Must we then give up trying to go further than this in our knowledge of the infinitely small? Says the writer:

"The eye can not distinguish the form of an object whose angular magnitude is less than 1′, but an object, even when not brightly lighted, is visible when its angular size is 30″, and very brilliant luminous points are still clearly seen at a minimum size that depends only on the intensity of their visible radiation; it is thus that we see the stars, despite their infinitesimal apparent diameters. They do not form images on our retina, they are not visible in the sense that larger bodies are so, but we appreciate their existence because the light that is given out by them and that penetrates into the eye, is sufficient to produce sensible optical excitation.

"It is difficult to find objects which, like the stars, are self-luminous, but if small bodies be brilliantly illuminated, they give out light in all directions and act just like luminous points; this is how we see the dust in the path of a sunbeam. . . . . .

"Siedentopf and Zsigmondy, and afterward Cotton and Mouton, have built apparatus in which the preparation placed under the microscope vertically is brilliantly lighted horizontally. These ultra-microscopes, as they are called, enable the user to see objects whose diameter is about $\frac{1}{150000}$ millimeter, or about ten times the mean diameter of a molecule.

"These recent processes have enabled us to determine the structure of the colloidal (or gluey) substances which play so important a part in vital processes. We know also that the microscope has been powerless to reveal the germs of certain diseases. We understand now that this is in some cases because they are too small. They have been seen with the ultra-microscope and the introduction of these new methods into bacteriology is therefore most hopeful."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NO "HEBREW" NATIONALITY

THE use of the term "Hebrew" in the official publications of the United States gives offense to the representatives of that faith, and efforts are being made for its elimination. Just now, as *The American Hebrew* (New York) reports, the immediate object of attack is the Immigration Commission, which is at work collecting evidence. Before this Commission Judge Mack and others representing the American Jewish Committee have appeared protesting against the division of immigrants according to race or religion, instead of nationality and locality. "There is an implication," says this journal, "in the American Constitution that no distinction should be made with regard to either race or religion, and it is well that this principle should be carried out even in statistical inquiries." The substance of the argument in favor of the change is given thus:

"It was ably argued that 'Hebrews' who come from Russia are Russians when regarded from the point of view of this country, just as Jews coming from this country and going to Russia should be regarded as Americans. For many years the Jews of this country have been engaged in a struggle to secure the recognition on the part of Russia of the American passport in the hands of a Jewish holder, basing their contention upon the statement that no Government had the right to inquire into any other question than the political affiliation of persons coming to these shores. The struggle that has been made in this regard has been so far successful that both political parties have recognized the principle, that Congress has accepted it, and that it has been the matter of diplomatic correspondence on the part of many Secretaries of State.

"The insertion of the word 'Hebrew' in the statistics of immigration goes a long way to invalidate this entire position. The present unsatisfactory mode of classification lends itself to the obvious retort on the part of Russia that even America treats her Jews on a different footing from all other immigrants, dealing with them as men of a particular race or religion, and not as connected with the nationality from which they come. If it was only to avoid this response the protest made by the American Jewish Committee would be justified."

Even apart from this, the writer goes on, "the insistence upon a man's race or religion is so opposed to American institutions that even tho it would be convenient to know our numbers officially, the disadvantages, moral and political, are so obviously great that a firm stand should be taken, and has been taken, against the continuance of the practise." Further:

"Extreme nationalists may protest that, after all, Russian Jews are different from other Russians, but this line of arguments would lead to all sorts of minute specification in the details of nationality, for, after all, Finnish Russians are different from other Russians, and so are Crimean Russians. Italian Swiss differ from French and German Swiss, and so it would go on throughout Europe if each division of the country or of the population were recognized in the census of immigrants or elsewhere."

A WAR-SHIP PARISH

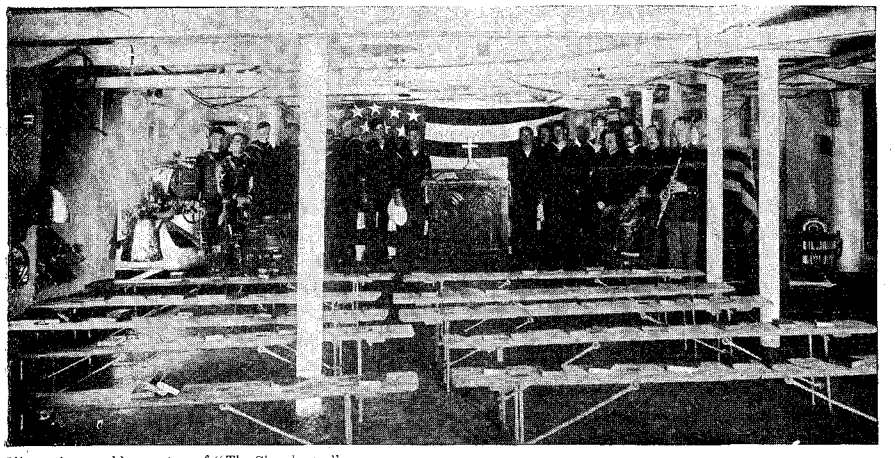
NO flag save the "church flag" ever is allowed to fly above the national ensign on an American ship-of-war. And this flag is always displayed from the masthead of every United States war-ship during divine service. It is a little white triangle having in its center a simple Latin cross in navy blue, and, says Chaplain Evans of the U. S. S. *Minnesota*, "it flies there proudly and unmolested, as if to say to all in sight that the only true patriotism is that which has God as its author and which can be sealed with the stamp of approval by the incarnate God, his Son." Chaplain Evans, who accompanied the fleet on its world-girdling voyage, gives in *The Churchman* (New York, December 18) an interesting account of a battle-ship viewed in the light of a parish. The chaplain, tho a naval officer subject to every law of the ship, is given a free hand in his own special duties. Mr. Evans writes:

THE CHURCH FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

"It is quite possible for a chaplain to render a minimum routine which need not take up much of his time. He can easily be an unknown quantity to the personnel of the ship and it to him. But to the duties of any chaplain whose heart is in his work there is no end. Nothing which concerns his flock, whether on land or sea, ought to be outside his sphere. Not that he can be a meddler—what surer way to kill his influence 'aft' can there be than that? Not that he is a 'detective'—there is no quicker road to disfavor 'forward' than this. But he can and must know his men well, and any chaplain who is willing to spend and be spent for his flock will not fail in time to win their confidence and meet with a ready response."

Sunday is the chaplain's "great" day. The *Minnesota* is taken as typical, and its routine thus described:

"On this ship there is always a celebration of the Holy Communion at 7 A.M. By the courtesy of the admiral, this service is held in his after-cabin or sitting-room, to which all officers and enlisted men have ready access. Communicants of all Christian bodies are invited to attend and there is always a good attendance. At 10:30 the bugle sounds 'church-call,' the church pennant is displayed from the mast, and the ship's bell is tolled. Then the official 'divine service' is held. 'Church is rigged' sometimes on the quarter-deck, but generally indoors on the main deck, where the distractions are fewer. Of necessity the altar used at the early service and at this is a portable one. A glance at the illustration will show that the 'pews' consist of the mess-benches, which, when not in use, are triced up out of the



Illustrations used by courtesy of "The Churchman."

AFTER SERVICE ON THE MAIN DECK.

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way to the deck above (with the mess-tables themselves) with chairs for the admiral and officers in front.

"The service never exceeds fifty minutes in length and consists of morning prayer with a short, plain talk. There is always an orchestra of eight or ten pieces, and, as only the popular hymns are sung, we never have the *painful* congregational singing, which one can so readily find on shore. Are the men attentive? I know two men whose mothers always expect the regular Sunday afternoon letter to contain the morning text. The other day another man showed me a little book in which there was written not only every text I had used, but an outline (sometimes inexact—as he had it—I hope) of every address I had made since he came to the ship.

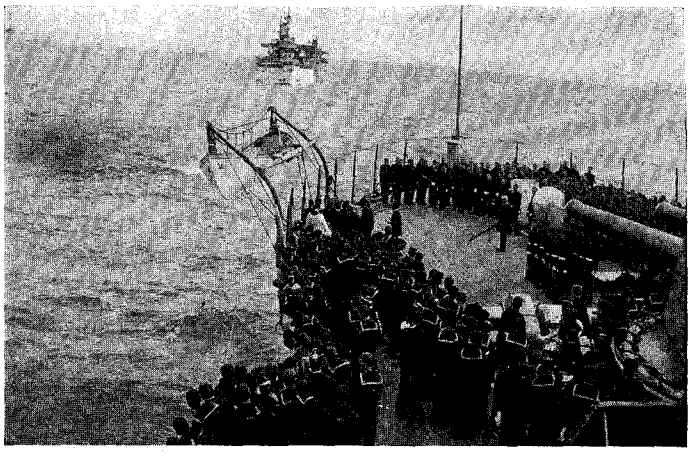
"On Sunday afternoon there is a Bible-class, conducted by the chaplain (tho we do not call it that, and always talk about all sorts of things before we settle down to a short lesson). There are two other Bible-study classes not conducted by him, and tho he oversees and maps out the work done in them, he never attends unless he is invited. After the morning service he makes the usual rounds of the parish. After his afternoon class he is always in his study for visitors until six, when the crew have their supper. At 6:30 the band gives a sacred concert for an hour, always closing with 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' and the 'Adeste Fideles.' At 7:30 the bugle sounds 'Hammocks,' when the crew swing their hammocks. They may occupy them then, and generally do soon after. All not on duty must have 'turned in' by nine o'clock, when 'taps' is sounded. As these hammocks are strung on all decks all through the ship (there are over 800 men who sleep in hammocks in this ship), it is obvious that an evening service can not be held very conveniently, altho I know of one ship which does manage it, tho it has no afternoon classes.

"There is at least one prayer-meeting every evening in the week on board this ship. On two evenings a week there are two. A missions-study class holds weekly sessions."

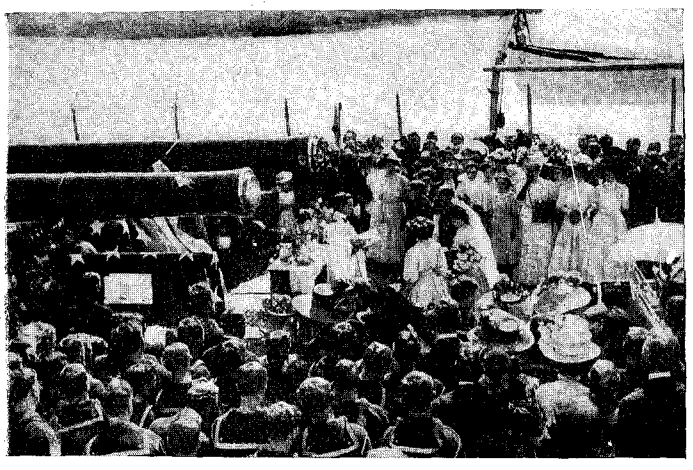
JOBS FOR MEN

WHEN a certain prominent layman excused his lack of participation in the ordinary work of the Church, he explained that "it is not a man's job." He went on to say that if the church should burn down, he and the other men would set to work to raise money to rebuild at once. That, he thought, would be a man's job. The inference of this remark, quoted in *The Westminster* (Philadelphia), is that the Church should continue as a woman's job or change the nature of its activities. The writer who takes the anecdote as his text for an "interpretation" of the world to-day, looks with depression upon present conditions and inclines to urge a change into a line of activities that will commend themselves to men. He writes:

"Two prominent clergymen were looking at a baseball match years ago, together with an immense assemblage of men. One clergyman said to the other, 'There's hardly a woman here; why don't men come out like this to the churches?' Before his brother minister could reply, a stranger from the seat behind leaned over and tapped the minister on the shoulder and said, 'Beg pardon for butting in, but the reason men don't come to church is because you don't *play ball*.' It was his way of expressing the same sentiment. In the Church there is nothing really doing; a little religious sentiment may be excited—the young may be instructed—there are church sociables and receptions for those who like that sort of thing. A college president puts into the mouth of one of his students the student's objection to the ministerial office: 'The minister seems to me like the man who sits in the grand-stand and explains the game to the ladies.' When the Church has a man's job on its hands it may get a man's response. Nothing appeals to our young men more than fields which demand hard labor and much sacrifice. The young minister likes to see things grow under his hand; to take the ordinary pastorate and maintain it at its ordinary efficiency and fulfil the ordinary round of duty palls upon many of our most efficient ministers. They too feel the demand for a man's job. The same sentiment runs through all our American life, and men who have only the routine for the employment of their energies, who have no great problems to face and no great difficulties to overcome are comparative failures. All the appeals which adventure and war made in the past now go to this, that a man shall do a man's job."



A BURIAL AT SEA. THE COMMITTAL



THE FIRST COUPLE TO BE MARRIED ON THE QUARTER-DECK OF A BATTLE-SHIP.

The writer turns from this side of the subject to consider the potential power of the Church awaiting its command. Thus:

"Simultaneously with this condition of affairs we have churches possessing property of hundreds of millions and including within their organization millions of men and women who control the larger portion of the wealth of the United States. These churches by their creed acknowledge the Hebrew prophets as the inspired oracles of God. It would be possible for the churches of the United States to transform this condition of things, if they should seriously attempt it. At present they attempt to save here and there an individual, but they do nothing for the redeeming of the conditions which produce this multitude. Our charity is divine and we rejoice in it, but charity, let it be never so bountiful, fails to redeem the situation as a whole. This depends in largest measure upon economic considerations. The ghastly story of tenement homes and crusht lives is made, and the pittances which women receive for toil make the heart sick. It is not a living wage they get, but a crushing, killing wage. Beside the question of wages, a question which affects the entire community, and for whose answer every one of us is responsible, is the further question of property, involving rent. Modern life has its beautiful and its luxurious side—it charms us, it fascinates us, it comes to be necessary for us; but it has its other side of frightful, hopeless toil with crusht humanity as the result.

"The man's job is plain and clear before the Church. It can not be done by ministers who sit in the grand-stand and explain the game to the ladies; it can not be done through the attendance in a fashionable church of well-drest people on Sunday morning; it can not be done by church fairs and receptions; it can not be done as a side affair at all. It can only be done by a multitude of men who shall bring patience, perseverance, courage, intelligence, and absolute devotion. If our churches can supply these, they will show that the message of the prophets has sunk into their

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souls. If they can not supply these, remembering the wealth of the Church and its ultimate control of the business and the property interests of the land, it will call upon itself the curse of him who reproved those who for a pretense made long prayers while they devoured the portion of the widow and the orphan."

RELIGIOUS WORK OF FRATERNAL ORDERS

WHILE many clergymen believe that secret societies are inimical to true religion, one ministerial writer finds in the growing membership of fraternal orders evidence that the religious element in the human heart is deepening and growing stronger. What the Church loses because of "dogmatic and ritualistic requirements," the secret orders gain, he argues, because they answer to a demand of the religious nature without requiring dogmatic subscription. "Altho facts show that relatively fewer people now than formerly are willing to bind themselves to the continued support of certain dogmatic statements about God," says the Rev. E. Alfred Coil in *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston), "there are other facts that show just as conclusively that those same people are willing to affirm belief in God to whom they feel that they are responsible." He goes on:

"The truth of this statement is shown in the fact that membership in the secret and fraternal orders of to-day is increasing by leaps and bounds. All who apply for admission to any of these orders, with whose laws or requirements I am familiar, are asked at the very outset if they believe in a Supreme Being. A negative answer to that question would stand in the way of further progress because, admitting the existence of no being to whom they hold themselves finally responsible, they could not assume the obligations of such orders as I have indicated in due form. But, if to that question an affirmative answer is given, there are no further interrogations upon that point on the part of any fraternal secret order whose conditions of membership I have studied. Having declared their belief in a Supreme Being, to whom they feel themselves finally responsible, candidates for admission are not required to define or give their conception of that Being. In that matter no one presumes to dictate to them, or sit in judgment upon their individual beliefs. Sincerity is considered more important than conformity of belief by these orders, and the only question raised as to an applicant's profession of faith in a Supreme Being is as to whether or not such profession is sincere. Granting individual liberty of thought as to the character and attributes of God, sectarianism and dogmatic contentions have been so completely eliminated from many of our most prominent secret and fraternal orders, that people of all sects and of different religions meet therein, and reverently and earnestly work together to promote a common welfare."

Tho these organizations are doing a great constructive work in the religious world, the writer does not believe they can take the place and do the work of a true church. For this reason:

"It must be evident to any careful observer that, constituted as they are, the sexes are more or less separated in the work which these orders propose to do, and that they are practically excluded from that great field of childhood and youth in which the principles essential to worthy individual and national life can be most successfully inculcated. For these and other reasons they are not doing, and can not do, certain great and necessary kinds of work which a true church can and ought to do; but they are showing the Church how that work can be done in the future much more successfully and effectively than it has been done in the past. They are showing the Church how to take up and apply the practical good in religion without developing sectarian hatreds and estrangement. They do not, however, and, as they are constituted and operated, can not touch and transform the child life of the world as it should be touched and transformed. To do that work as it should be done requires the united efforts of all the people, old and young, male and female; and for that reason such an organization as the Church, within whose folds all can be gathered, unified, and inspired with the noblest purposes and ideals, is essential to the well-being of the world."

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MISSIONARY GIVING

THE fact that John S. Kennedy, of New York, left more than $15,000,000 to Presbyterian Missions and other Protestant religious work gives the Roman-Catholic missionary journal *Extension* (Chicago) an opportunity of contrasting in a noticeable editorial the liberality of Protestants with Roman-Catholic indifference on the subject of foreign missions. It notes that this is not the first time Protestants have made princely gifts to the work of foreign evangelization, while the contrary is the case with Roman Catholics. To quote this writer's words:

"Tho this news was considered worthy of special note by all papers, yet it is not so very extraordinary to hear of wealthy Protestants getting rid of their fortunes, when they no longer need them, in such a manner. The interest aroused in Mr. Kennedy's donations was only because of their magnificent proportions. The fact itself seems to concern Catholics very little. But both the fact and the details indirectly concern us greatly, for it forces us into considering *what we do not do*. Then, too, a little thought brings out some most extraordinary bits of information. For example, do you ever realize *that there has never been, in all the history of the Catholic Church in North America, an even ordinarily notable legacy from a wealthy Catholic to the cause of Catholic missions?* There have been a few legacies which caused a slight lifting of the eyebrows—because they were unexpected—but we can not now recall a single legacy for Catholic missions, home or foreign, which amounted even to $100,000. Yet, such legacies as these to Protestant missions are quite ordinary. It takes a magnificent gift like John S. Kennedy's to cause any special enthusiasm whatever among Protestant missionary organizations."

The Roman Catholic of the United States, we are told, is a mere parishman. It is parochialism which is stopping the flow of funds toward the foreign field, declares *Extension*. Nor is it true that there are no Roman Catholics wealthy enough to do as Protestants do. To quote further:

"Of course, it will be said that Catholics are not wealthy and that, therefore, great gifts to our works must of necessity be rare. We are not talking about the *rarity* of them, however, the point is, that there are *none* whatever. We have seen a list of American and Canadian Catholics who are worth over a million dollars each. The length of it would surprize you. So it is not strictly true to say that Catholics are not wealthy enough to make large donations and leave notable legacies to the cause of missions. The list shows that there is plenty of wealth in the Church of the United States and Canada. *Catholics simply have not thought about missions;* have not had the lesson of missions placed before them properly; in other words, they do not consider the general needs of the Church and do not find enough encouragement to consider them. They are *parishmen* entirely. Consequently, when they feel that local church interests are taken care of; when they feel that it is better to divide among all the responsibility for that local work; when they feel that their gifts have the effect of injuring religion by depriving others of a chance to merit by giving; when they feel that our hospitals, orphan asylums, and protectories are often materially assisted by the State, as in New York; then they conclude that there is no reason for leaving money to anything but the enrichment of their relatives, or, now and then, to works of a public nature.

"Having trained all our people as parishmen, rather than *churchmen*, we can scarcely complain when they treat the University at Washington as only a part of the diocese of Baltimore, the societies for foreign missions as works of the Church in France, and the Catholic Church Extension Societies as Chicago and Toronto institutions. We have made this condition ourselves and, wonderful to say, we seem not overanxious to change it. But, as a consequence of this condition, a most interesting situation presents itself. At the present rate of assisting Catholic missions in the United States and Canada, *it will take us about thirty-five years, with all our societies working together at their present capacity, to even equal the death donation of this one man—John S. Kennedy—to a single Protestant sect.*"

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AMERICA'S FOREMOST BALLADIST

THO negro minstrelsy has lost the hold it had upon the people of an earlier generation, one product at least of its vogue remains as a classic—the work of Stephen Foster. He gave to minstrelsy its best and noblest traditions, says Mr. John L. Cowan in *The Taylor-Trotwood Magazine* (Nashville, December). "No one has improved upon it since; and to this day the most popular feature of any minstrel show is a rendition of Foster's old but unforgotten songs." Even apart from the tradition of minstrelsy, it is pointed out, this writer's fame seems secure among the world's folk-song writers. Nothing that ever lives seems briefer in vitality than the popular song. Who remembers even the favorites of yester year—"Bedelia," "Cheyenne," "Annie Roonie," "Bluebell"? but of this song-writer, dead nearly half a century, it is written:

"Only one American writer of popular songs, who made business of writing songs for a living, has ever succeeded in striking a chord that continues to vibrate irrespective of the passing years. That was Stephen Collins Foster. He has been in his grave for more than forty-five years; but 'Old Black Joe,' 'Old Uncle Ned,' and the 'Old Folks at Home,' appear to be immortal. These, like 'My Old Kentucky Home,' 'Hard Times Come Again No More,' 'We Are Coming, Father Abraham,' and at least a score of others by the same author, have become true folk-songs—a part of the thought, sentiment, and life of the people. The reason why these have survived the rise and fall of the 'popular songs' produced by ten thousand later, but not less ambitious, writers, is largely because of the genuineness and spontaneity of their sentiment. They gushed straight from a heart surcharged with melody. There was nothing mechanical or made-to-order about their construction. Their appeal is everlasting—or at least it will endure so long as the heart of man remains unchanged; and it is intelligible to the meanest and humblest, without being lost when addrest to the most cultured and refined. For example, 'Hard Times Come Again No More,' was written in 1854, and won instant popularity, because it expresst a prayer that was echoed in every heart. Within the past eighteen months these words have been breathed by the workers in mills and factories, on farms and in the forests, in banks and in brokers' offices, from ocean to ocean:

'Tis a sigh that is wafted across the troubled wave,
'Tis a wail that is heard upon the shore,
'Tis a dirge that is murmured around the lonely grave,
"Oh, hard times come again no more."

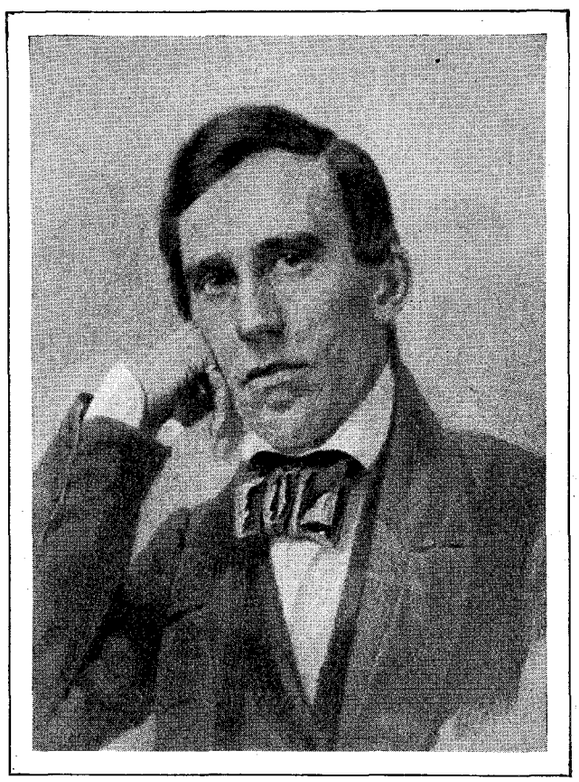
"Cynical critics, in the pride of their musical attainments, sometimes say that the Foster melodies are 'simple to the point of vulgarity,' and I once heard a famous singer say that Foster's songs of sentiment are now heard only 'in the country districts, where the people know next to nothing about music.' Altho not so intended, such criticism is really the highest praise. No composer ever yet achieved immortality by virtue of compositions that could not be understood and appreciated without a musical education."

Foster was born near Pittsburg on July 4, 1826. It is said that when seven years old he went into a shop one day, picked up a flageolet, the first he had ever seen, and after experimenting a few minutes was able to play a number of simple tunes on it. He was frail as a boy and never robust as a man. He first essayed composition when a lad of thirteen, and three years later published "Open Thy Lattice, Love." One of his permanent successes, "Uncle Ned," appeared in 1847 and "O Susanna," which followed, brought him $100. We read:

"The check received for 'O Susanna' caused him to embark upon the rather precarious vocation of song-writer; and for a time his productions were turned out with astonishing rapidity, meeting with a sale that, at that period, was unparalleled. Of the 'Old Folks at Home' 300,000 copies were sold, from which the author received $15,000 in commissions. Many think that this was the most popular song that has ever been written—and it is just as popular to-day as it was before it lost its novelty. Many of his songs were translated into all the languages of Europe, and some of those of Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Isles. They are sung to-day, not only wherever the English language is spoken, but wherever sympathy, friendship, and the love of home are felt."

Speaking of Foster's influence on negro minstrelsy the writer recalls that "minstrelsy had its beginning in Pittsburg, in 1830, in a highly successful performance of W. D. Rice—who achieved fame by his rendition of *Jim Crow*." He continues:

"Rice remained in Pittsburg for two years, then going to Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and England. Everywhere the novelty of his performance took his audiences by storm; and 'Jim Crow,' 'Lucy Long,' 'Coal Black Rose,' 'Jim Along Joe,' and the other songs in his repertoire became internationally famous. After Rice's retirement, his art was neglected for years, surviving only in circuses, where the extravaganzist in burnt cork and wool divided honors with the clown.



STEPHEN FOSTER,
Who wrote not only the best folk-songs produced in this country, but reformed and ennobled the art of negro minstrelsy.

"The first indication of progress in minstrelsy was when two black-face artists began to appear together, accompanying their songs appropriately by strumming on the banjo. Then the minstrels cut loose from the circus, organized in quartets, added the violin and tambourine, introduced jokes and conundrums to enliven the performance, and traveled from town to town, giving 'shows' in halls rented for that purpose.

"In this transition stage of negro minstrelsy, the performances were crude, cheap, and vulgar. The pseudo-negro was made to play the part of a rather superior gorilla, relying upon strange antics, childish tricks, equivocal jokes, and the threadbare songs of Rice's day to draw a crowd.

"One of the earliest traveling companies of this kind was organized and conducted by Nelson Kneass. After several years of moderate success, the leading black-faced comedian of the company, a Mr. Murphy, left the organization, which disbanded in Pittsburg, in 1845.

"Shortly after the disbanding of the company, an enterprising Pittsburg confectioner, named Andrews, engaged Kneass to give performances in a hall. Ten cents admission was charged at the door, but the value of the admission fee was served in refreshments at the tables inside.

"To excite interest in the enterprise, prizes were offered at

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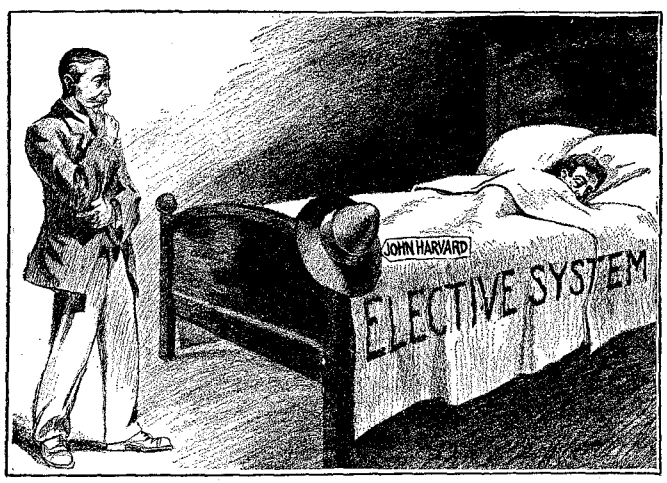
intervals for the best comic song and the best sentimental song. On one occasion, in 1845, a silver cup was offered for the best original song. Morrison Foster, a brother of Stephen, induced the latter, who was then in Cincinnati, to try for the prize—not on account of its intrinsic value, but as a means of bringing his productions before the public. The song offered for the occasion was "Way Down South Where the Corn Grows.' If the applause of the audience was any criterion, Foster was entitled to the prize; but Kneass awarded it to another competitor. That he did not act in good faith was proven by the fact that he immediately thereafter made application for the copyright, in his own name as author. Fortunately his designs were frustrated by Morrison Foster.

"This occurrence appears to have decided the youthful composer to turn his studies in the direction of negro dialect. He remained in Cincinnati for a year after the Kneass competition, writing a number of negro songs, which, however, were not published until after his return to Pittsburg. For years after he began his career as professional song-writer, nearly all his compositions were of this character."

The influence of his songs made an entire change in the character of negro minstrelsy. "The art was reformed, ennobled. It dealt with the simplicity of the negro character. It helped lead the American people to feel that the negro slave was, after all, a human being, with the same joys and sorrows common to the rest of mankind."

"SOFT SNAPS" ENDED AT HARVARD

THE Harvard elective system was devised for men who should have liberty to choose studies where their inclination led them. Some did so. But "the boys," it seems, saw in the plan mainly a large offering of "soft snaps," and presented themselves for a degree after the completion of a course as little disturbing to mental placidity as possible. Now Harvard, under its new president, is taking a step, reactionary so far as its own previous history is concerned, yet looked upon outside as "among the most important events that have come about in the college world for many years." The plan of unlimited electives is to be abandoned, and a move is made toward a new system calculated to provide each student with "a thorough knowledge of some one subject, with at least an elementary knowledge of other important subjects." It is



PRESIDENT LOWELL—"I wonder if he isn't just a little too warm."
—From the Harvard *Lampoon*.

understood that the plan contemplates the division of all college courses into a small number of sections. At the end of his first year in college each student having twelve more courses to pass before he gets his degree will be required to take half of them in one of these divisions and for the other half he must take a small number of elementary courses in each of the other divisions. The change was inaugurated at a recent meeting of the board of overseers, who passed this vote:

"1. That a standing committee of nine, of which the president shall be chairman, be appointed from the faculty, with power to associate with itself a large number of advisers for students.

"2. That the committee prepare general rules for the choice of electives, to be approved by the faculty, based upon the principle that a student must take a considerable amount of work in some one field and that the rest of his courses must be well distributed.

"3. That at the end of his first year in college each student be required to present to his adviser a plan of study for the remainder of his college course and that the plan must conform to the general principles laid down by the committee unless the committee is satisfied that the student is earnest and has sufficient grounds for departing from those principles.

"4. That a student's plan be subsequently changed only for a cause satisfactory to the committee."

The change so early brought forward in the administration of the new president is pointed to as evidence of the high faith placed in him. Tho President Eliot was the author of the scheme of unlimited electives, yet, it is said, had he remained in office, the Harvard plan would have received modifications at his own hands. A number of other colleges and universities have anticipated Harvard in narrowing the freedom of choice of undergraduates. In such quarters criticism of Harvard has not been sparing. The New York *Evening Post* cites one, with comment in rebuttal. Thus:

"A professor in the Columbia School of Law, in an article just printed in *The Columbia University Quarterly*, says: 'It was upon the misconception that education meant an accumulation in the student's mind of a heterogeneous mass of undigested facts and of disassociated ideas that the very liberal elective system in colleges was based.' This is so far from being true that it is almost the opposite of the truth. When a reaction takes place against a system which was at first hailed with enthusiastic applause and which has been tried and found wanting, it is curious how ready people are to call the men of the preceding generation nothing better than fools. The accumulation of a 'mass of facts,' heterogeneous or homogeneous, was the very thing that President Eliot and his associates in the movement cared least for; and it was an undervaluation, not an overvaluation, of such accumulation, that formed part of their motive in throwing overboard the old curriculum. What they wished to accomplish was to put life into the student's interest in his studies by giving him freedom of choice; what they aimed at was reality and significance in college studies, in direct contrast to the meaningless accumulation which they felt that the old curriculum represented in the case of a large proportion of the students. Their error was not in seeking something that was not worth while; it was that, in a too close concentration of their thoughts upon a single desideratum, they lost sight of other aspects of the question of education which are even more important, and the neglect of which is now recognized as having disastrous consequences. Their hobby was not a bad thing in itself; but they rode it too hard, as many have thought all along, and as almost everybody sees now."

The new scheme, this journal observes, aims to substitute "something approaching the coherence and balance of the old college course, which, whatever its faults, was successful in building up, generation after generation, men who justly bore the title of gentleman and scholar."

President Hadley, of Yale, when interviewed by the New York *Evening Sun* on the subject of free electives, is reported to have said:

"Almost all of the colleges have felt these evils in a greater or less degree. Some have tried to avoid them by stopping short of the principle of free election. In the Sheffield Scientific School, for instance, the student elects not individual studies, but a group of studies suited to his taste. The same system has prevailed at Princeton and in other colleges of the Middle States. The academic department at Yale, without definitely insisting on the grouping of studies, has tried to secure coherence in the course by having relatively few electives in freshman year and by insisting on certain rules regarding the sequence of subjects to be pursued afterward. It can not be said that any of these means was wholly successful."

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MR. BALFOUR AGAINST TOLSTOY

TOLSTOY found a combatant of equal metal the other day in Oxford when Mr. Balfour set out to answer the question "What is Art?" The Russian is well known to have jumped the esthetic question entirely and declared that the only thing worth considering about a work of art is whether it subserves the interests of morality or religion. Mr. Balfour, in his Romanes lecture on "Criticism and Beauty," took the opposite stand, so we gather from the reports, placing the Tolstoyan view absolutely and fundamentally in the wrong. In *The Nation* (London) we read this paragraph from the lecture:

"There was a time when it was not merely common, but almost universal, to ask: Does such a work subserve the interests of morality and religion? Does it help the State? Does it lead to any useful practical end? . . . Now, again, I venture to say that these questions are no longer put. You will not find in any competent modern critic the serious consideration of such a question with regard to a picture, a poem, a statue, or a symphony; you will not find him asking: What end, outside the production of a beautiful work of art, does this subserve? You will find him asking: Is it a beautiful work of art? And that is the only question with which primarily he is concerned."

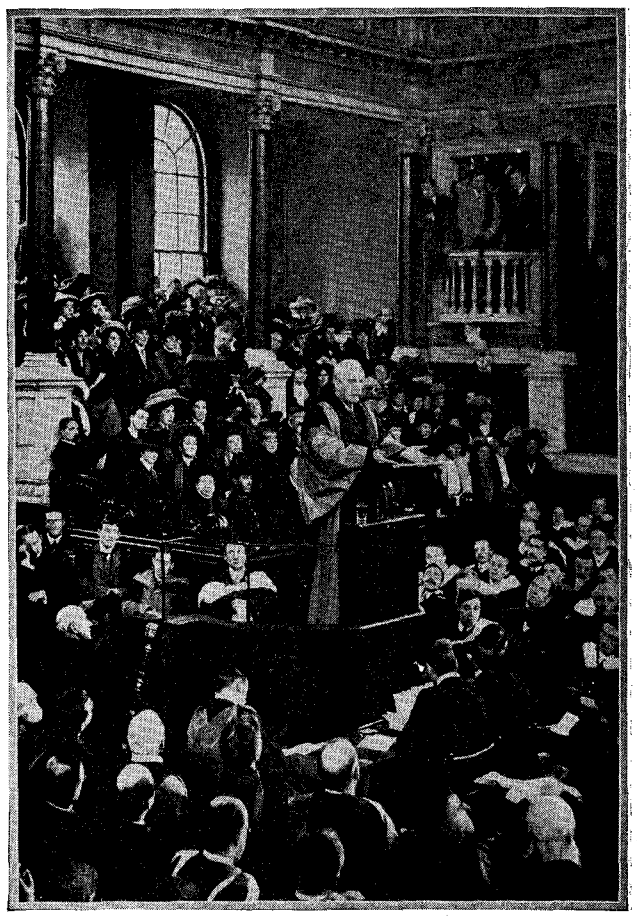
Mr. Balfour escapes the criticism of the moralists by dividing up the sum of the emotions into groups, some leading to action and others not. Quite naturally he places the esthetic emotion in the latter group, giving it the highest place as a sub-class "in a much larger group of emotions which do not suggest or lead to action." "If we enjoy a picture or a poem or a symphony, our enjoyment does not go beyond itself; it does not drive us into the practical world at all." There is another class, he adds, "a much greater class of emotions which do lead naturally to action, which are sharply distinguished from the esthetic class in its wider aspect." This other class "extends over the whole area of conscious life. At the higher end of the scale they rise to the greatest feelings of which human nature is capable—the love celestial and terrestrial, the love of God, of humanity, of country, of family."

On the subject of criticism, Mr. Balfour seemed to leave the critic badly stranded. Such at least is the impression gained by *The Saturday Review* (London), which reports him thus:

"We can imagine that there are not a few critics to-day who will feel a little unsettled by what Mr. Balfour said at Oxford on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Balfour has been down many of these ways that lose themselves where dogmatism ends and faith begins. Now it is the path of esthetic criticism that he follows. For ages men have thrown a great deal of intellectual energy into the criticism of art and literature. Yet the total achievement has not been great. All the rules, from those of Aristotle onward, have broken down. The men who framed the rules were often the men who disregarded them. The failure to get any satisfying esthetic rule is revealed by the attempts that have been made to graft esthetics onto morality, philosophy, or religion. Yet the fact remains that Milton never wrote worse than when he was justifying the ways of God to man, and that Ruskin, in spite of his ideas about art and morality, broke through his own principles repeatedly, because he was too good an esthete to trust to the application of his own formula. Not only are there no discoverable laws by which beauty may be enmeshed; but the transitory rules framed from age to age are from age to age mutually hostile. In the same age they are hostile from man to man, and in the same man they are hostile from the man in his nonage to the man who has educated his sensibility. The Greeks derived esthetic delight from barbarous music. Mr. Balfour derived esthetic delight from bad story-books in his Eton days. What is here the lesson to be drawn? It is just this—that the laws of criticism have been mostly impertinent; and that since good and bad art (as in our impertinence we term it) may each raise in men's minds the same pure esthetic emotion, therefore there is 'no philosophical or logical method of attaching esthetic emotion to the moving wheels of the great system of which we form a part.' In fact, high esthetic emotion takes its place beside high moral feeling, and is not to be assayed by the coarse tests of human logic."

WILLIAM WATSON'S SANITY

NOW that revelations have been made by William Watson's brother concerning the sad mental state of the poet, the general newspaper verdict upon his recent utterances is happily reversed. It was at times hinted that the outbreak against the Asquith family was to be explained as a resurgence of the mental aberration that visited the poet in 1892; but as the event occurred nearly a generation ago its recurrence was suggested only as a possible alternative to a less charitable explanation of Mr. Watson's utterances. Individuals as well as journals are now hastening to make amends for hasty misjudgment. The letter from Mr. Robinson Watson, of Montreal, detailing the circumstances of the poet's earlier attack was published first in the New York *Evening Mail*. It has gained considerable currency since in other journals and it runs in this wise:



MR. BALFOUR IN THE SHELDONIAN THEATER, OXFORD,

Turning aside from politics to deliver the Romanes lecture. He is said to have talked on abstract questions of esthetics for over two hours with no more notes to guide him than could be scribbled on the back of an envelope.

"There were two almost concurrent events which, relatively small as they may seem to-day, were most momentous to him then, and which were the contributory causes of a profound mental excitement, which culminated in mental chaos.

"In October, 1892, Lord Alfred Tennyson died. Immediately on the tidings of his death reaching London *The Illustrated London News* telegraphed my brother a request for a brief commemorative poem to appear in the following issue of that journal. Moved by an exalted ambition to produce a lyrical tribute, which should be a worthy offering to the memory of him whose death had filled the world with grief, and limited as he was to time for his great effort, William Watson for fifty consecutive hours, without a break for either rest or respite and barely touching food of any kind, worked in almost tremulous eagerness and anxiety, his whole mind vibrating in painful sympathy with his theme; and, instead of the 'brief poem' that had been requested, delivered to the London *News* his immortal 'Lachrymæ Musarum,' a poem of which Mr. Gladstone said to her late Majesty Queen Victoria

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that in his opinion it was 'greater than Tennyson's own "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington."'

"Early in November, 1902, a letter (the original is before me as I write) was sent to my brother from the Premier's official residence informing him that Mr. Gladstone had been pleased to 'recommend him for an immediate grant of £200 from the Royal Bounty Fund,' reserving the question of a civil-list pension for further consideration.

"And now I must disclose the fact that up to the time of that letter my brother had been for years contending with adverse pecuniary circumstances, at times utterly disheartened by apparent lack of recognition, and dismayed by the seeming hopelessness of the strife. And when the great news came of that 'immediate grant of £200' from the Royal Bounty Fund it was like a veritable avalanche of good fortune to him; it was like a sudden recall to one that had been long exiled. But it was more, much more. Coming to him as it did, when he was physically fevered and mentally unstrung by that prolonged nervous concentration on his sad task, it was too much; it was more than he could bear. The burden of years had been lifted in a moment. To his mother he said that day, in pathetic memory of the past: 'No more dark days now, mother; no more dark days!'

"But only a week later, and it became evident beyond all doubt that his mental balance was gone. Sudden success and joy had told on him more than all adversity and pain. And now I must refer to a peculiar feature of that mental ailment which has its parallel again to-day. In the first few weeks he who would not bruise a worm was dominated by the single idea that he had a mission to accomplish against certain persons in exalted stations in England; the most of his talk being in that strain. And be it said here that those very persons were they to whom afterward he showed himself most sincerely devoted and loyal."

Mr. Watson, the brother, confesses that he can not assign definite cause, but "any one who deeply reads or carefully analyzes the 'Sonnets to Miranda' may possibly for himself find therein a clue." He speaks thus of the events of to-day:

"The poet has come to America with a deeply rooted belief that he has a mission of hostility against a certain family in high station in England. Nothing can dissuade him from that wild infatuation, which is controlling him night and day. Terrible things, absolutely 'unforgivable' things, have been lightly hurled at that distinguished family; things that have no manner of justification or defense; things which it must be admitted seem to brand the author of them as beyond the pale of our toleration forever.

"And yet, when I have put it in that way, I, who alone have the right to speak out, say deliberately, in full knowledge and with full emphasis, that those things are in no sense the responsible utterances of the poet, William Watson. They are the outcome of a mental malady alien to himself, and when he returns to himself the William Watson we knew will regret and condemn them with burning words and bitter tears.

"And that manifesto—full of its utterly insignificant details about teas and talks and void of all dignity and grace—what of it? The hand that wrote it was truly the hand of my brother, but not so much as one solitary sentence of it was his, not a line, not a word; and when the poet is rehabilitated his lips will unsparingly condemn what the hand has done, but to which his real mind has never given assent."

This letter, which does so much to rehabilitate the poet in the eyes of the world, brings forth one in response from the new Mrs. Watson that seems to uncover a family difference. From Havana Mrs. Watson writes:

"To the editor of the New York *Tribune*.

"Havana, Cuba, December 22.—Robinson Watson's message is a wicked attempt to ruin my husband's (Mr. William Watson) reputation in America. It accords well with his conduct for years past.

"MAUREEN WATSON."

The Tribune goes on to give this account of the new figure in the scene:

"Mrs. William Watson has proved herself militantly loyal to her husband. By her personal charm she has furnished a touch of romance to what has been otherwise an unpleasant incident. She is petite and very young, with typical blue-gray Irish eyes under dark lashes."

NAÏVETÉ OF OUR DRAMA

AFTER a critical look around at the older theaters in New York, Mr. A. B. Walkley, dramatic critic of the London *Times*, says he can "understand why New York has determined to have a New Theater, and all that is involved in a New Theater, for a change." He does not utterly condemn the "typical specimens of the ordinary American drama" which he sees here, but seems to find them mildly amusing. He writes to his paper that "ordinary American and ordinary English drama are both—ordinary," but between the two varieties he seems to think the American sort is "a little more sentimental, more romantic, more melodramatic—in a word, more unsophisticated—than ours." The American drama, moreover—

"has, as we should say, a certain 'old-fashioned' air. It is to-day more or less what ours was the day before yesterday. There is that slight difference. There are also slight differences in point of view, in local color, and in local idiom. But the subject-matter on both stages is very much the same.

"Thus here, as in London, 'newspaper plays' are just now in vogue, and here, as in London, it is wise perhaps to take newspaper plays with a grain of salt. At the same time it is natural for an English journalist to prefer the American newspaper play, because he is less likely to detect its departures from reality. 'The Fourth Estate,' at Wallack's, by Joseph Medill Patterson and Harriet Ford, may or may not be veracious, but is certainly amusing. It is amusing in its bland assumption, which no one seems to dream of questioning here, that the proper function of a modern newspaper editor is to be a supreme justiciary or avenging deity, purging the State of its noxious elements by the cathartic of publicity. It is amusing in its realistic presentation of the bustle and hustle, the shirt-sleeves and the slang, the clattering linotypes, and all the other strepitous details of the newspaper cuisine. And it is particularly amusing to a Londoner, in the light of a recent incident not far from Fleet Street, in its picture of the advertiser as tyrant. This tyrant, it seems, employs in America a professional minion or 'newspaper lobbyist,' whose business it is to act as censor of any news-matter or comment affecting his clients' interest."

Mr. Augustus Thomas' play, "The Harvest Moon," opens his eyes to the fact that Americans are naive in their acceptance of types un-American. This is proven to him by the figure of a Frenchman, *Monsieur Vavin*. This gentleman, who is represented as a world-famous dramatist and a member of the Académie Française, would, Mr. Walkley thinks, "agreeably surprize the Parisians." But Mr. Walkley always sugars his pill with a little deprecation, as in this instance:

"After all, there have, in years gone by, been quite as absurd Frenchmen to be seen on the London stage. But to-day in any West End theater comparable to the Garrick in New York this particular naïveté would not be possible—and just there, perhaps, one touches the feature of the New York theater which 'leaps at the eyes' of the Londoner; it is more naive than ours. Playgoers here seem to be more credulous, less intent upon testing fiction by fact, more prone to forego the satisfaction of the real for the delight of the romantic. One may discern that tendency, I venture to think, in other regions besides the theatrical. What, to take the most familiar instance, is the typical American newspaper of to-day, with its ruthless sacrifice of accuracy to picturesqueness, with its persistent determination to make every piece of news a thrill, if not a great engine for romanticizing the events of every-day life? New Yorkers, you will sometimes hear, do not take these typical newspapers seriously, but the fact that they take them at all argues a certain naïveté, a certain temperamental craving for the illusion that life is more 'two-pence colored' than it really is. And so one need not be surprized at *Monsieur Vavin* in 'The Harvest Moon.' He is not like any Frenchman in France, but he is just what a Frenchman would be made out to be by the enterprising New York reporter sent out to interview him at Sandy Hook. . . . His evening clothes consist largely of black velvet; he has that peculiar manner and 'patter' which always suggest that the speaker is about to produce a live rabbit and a bowl of goldfish from under his hat; he shrugs, he grimaces, he gesticulates, he sobs with emotion, . . . oh! he's tremendously exotic is *Monsieur Vavin*, so tremendously, so laboriously exotic as to be unmistakably home-grown."

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Burr, Anna Robeson. The Autobiography. 8vo, pp. 451. Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

A work founded upon a critical analysis of two hundred and sixty capital autobiographies. Of these the writer selects as the three great archetypes, Cæsar, Augustine, and Cardan. Altho the "Commentaries" do not exactly contain a biography, yet inasmuch as they describe what the writer himself had done and lay bare his character they may be looked upon as autobiographical and forerunners of like works, say, by Sully, or Lord Roberts. The Confessions of Augustine belong distinctly to this class of literature, and reveal not only the author's life, but his spiritual experience. But the physician Cardan was the most systematic of early autobiographists. Of course he wrote in Latin. Cardan was in deadly earnest in all he wrote, was superstitious, and learned.

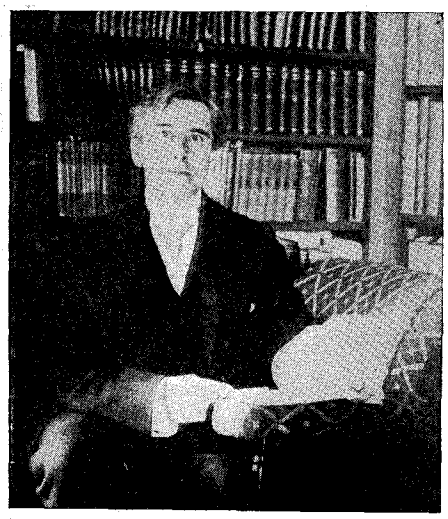
Cardan certainly is a more natural link than either Cæsar or Augustine with such works as those of Rousseau, George Sand, or Goethe. It is scarcely too much to see in Cardan not only an archetype but a prototype of modern autobiography. If Balzac described himself in Lucius de Rubempré, and Walter Pater revealed his own spiritual experience in Marius the Epicurean, they were simply following in the steps of the mathematician, astrologer, philosopher, gambler, and charlatan of Pavia.

The wealth of material which lay under the hands of this author has made necessary great condensation in her work. She is, however, perfectly systematic and scholarly in her style and arrangement, and we regret that we have no space to dwell upon her essays on "Autobiography as Related to Fiction"; and as inspired by "The Relations of the Sexes." She is also unusually suggestive in her generalizations on "Humor," "Self-Esteem," "Work and Aims," "Genius and Character," as influencing the result of self-portraiture. The whole admirable work is of much literary interest, and should be the parent of many books.

Burton, Ernest Dewitt. Biblical Ideas of Atonement. Their History and Significance. 12mo, pp. 335. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Burton, Marion Le Roy. The Problem of Evil. A Criticism of the Augustinian Point of View. 12mo, pp. 234. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

Cameron, W. J. Poems. 16mo, pp. 103. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.



CHARLES H. CAFFIN,
Author of "The Story of Dutch Painting."

Casson, Herbert N. Cyrus Hall McCormick. His Life and Work. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 264. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Chance, Mrs. Burton. The Care of the Child. 12mo, pp. 242. Penn Publishing Co.

This is a simple but complete account of how babies and children, who have learned to walk and talk, are to be brought up in the way they should grow and go. It is not a medical book in any sense of the term, but purposes to give to the young mother the information she would have to seek from the written page unless she had some

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT,
Of whom a biography by Belle Moses was recently published.

experienced person of years in her house when she began to undertake woman's most important function, the bearing, rearing, and education of babies. The book is certainly calculated to serve this purpose, being well arranged and well written.

Chester, George Randolph. The Cash Intrigue. A Fantastic Melodrama of Modern Finance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 391. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Cleaves, Margaret A. The Autobiography of a Neurasthene. As Told by One of Them. 12mo, pp. 246. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Clouston, J. Storer. The Prodigal Father. 12mo, pp. 351. New York: Century Co. $1.50.

Concrete in Highway Construction and **Concrete in Railroad Construction.** Treatises on Concrete for Railroad Engineers and Contractors. 12mo, pp. 228. New York: Atlas Portland Cement Co. $1 each.

Cramp, Walter S. The Biter. 12mo, pp. 250. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Crane, Frank. The Song of the Infinite. A Monograph on The One Hundred and Third Psalm. 16mo, pp. 65. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 50 cents net.

Curtis, Alice Turner. Grandpa's Little Girls and Their Friends. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 190. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Dyson, C. C. Madame de Maintenon: Her Life and Times. Pp. 316. New York: John Lane Co. $4.

That the woman who became the controlling influence in the most corrupt as well as the most brilliant court of France will always remain an enigma is the assertion of the author of the present volume. To quote from the book: "At St. Cyr Madame de Maintenon was looked upon as a saint, at the Court she was considered by many a hypocrite, at Paris a person of wit, in the rest of Europe an immoral woman." In attempting to throw some light on certain phases of her long and eventful career, the writer has not only consulted the highest authorities on the subject, but has had frequent recourse to Madame de Maintenon's own correspondence. In regard to the alleged marriage with the "grand monarch," there appear to be sufficient proofs that such a union actually existed, altho it was a strictly morganatic one. It at least enabled Madame de Maintenon to become an inestimable power for good in Louis' private life—a life that afforded abundant opportunity for reformation. A desire to serve her sovereign rather than any deep love for splendor seems to have actuated her acceptance of the kingly honor. Surely the dazzling life of the Court furnishes no key to the situation. "I am like one," she writes, "who is behind the scenes at a theater, seeing only the machinery and all that is disagreeable. People who see the Court from the outside are enchanted. Underneath the outside brilliance I see passions of all sorts, hatred, meannesses, unreasonable ambitions, envy, treachery, all for trifles and smoke." A summary of her character would involve many contradictory characteristics. Marked traits were fondness for children and simplicity of living, a certain austerity of manner and thought, a deeply religious sense, and fondness for philanthropy.

Earl, John Prescott. The School Team in Camp. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 331. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Eaton, Paul W. The Treasure. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 410. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

Edmison, John P. Stories from the Norseland. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 337. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Fagan, James O. Labor and the Railroads. 8vo, pp. 164. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

The great labor problem before the country at present concerns three parties, the capitalist, the employee, and the public. These are each seeking to promote their own interests or rights as they call them. The capitalist is often forced to fight both the employee and the public, while the employee is often apt to think that the capitalist is his enemy. The author of the present little volume has tried to state the true condition of things as regards railroads. In no form of industry has so much been done by legislation and cross-legisla-

AGNES AND EGERTON CASTLE.
Authors of "Diamonds Cut Paste."

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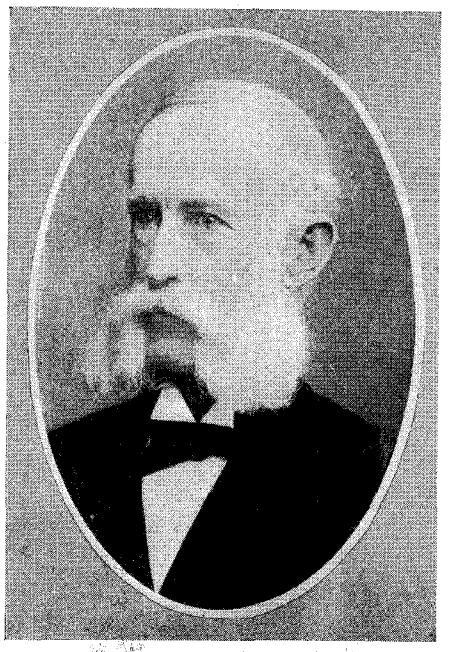
tion. In no branch of labor has the employee so much at stake. It must not be forgotten that those employed by the great railway corporations receive at least 40 per cent. of the net earnings. Mr. Fagan shows that these employees have a great responsibility with regard both to the service of the public and the rights of the companies. He points out how ignorant and hasty legislation may injure the efficiency of a railroad and threaten the prosperity of all engaged in prosecuting its work. The book is eminently fair and reasonable in tone and no one can read it without gaining a clearer and juster idea of the claims of labor and capital in railroading.

Fitzgerald, Edward. Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Illustrated by Edmund Dulac. New York: George H. Doran & Co. Folio. $5.

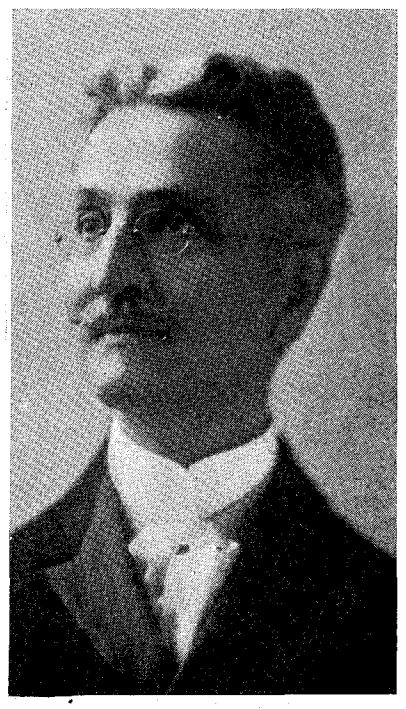
The old maxim used to be *ut pictura poesis*. In modern times we are unreasonable enough to desire the picture and the poem side by side. In no more beautiful form could they be set forth than in this sumptuous publication which eclipses every other edition with which we are acquainted.

Foster, John W. Diplomatic Memoirs. 2 vols., 8vo. Illustrated. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $6 net.

These volumes contain a personal record and are therefore to be differentiated clearly from Mr. Foster's three earlier works dealing also with diplomatic subjects. His career in the American diplomatic service has been perhaps the most notable in the past one or two generations. Beginning as our minister to Mexico, he served his country in Russia, Spain, China, and Japan, in one or two instances going twice as our representative in a foreign country. Mr. Foster was prominent also in the Bering Sea Arbitration; the annexation of Hawaii; the Alaskan Boundary dispute; the Hague Peace Conference; and gave notable service to China in the negotiations for a treaty of peace with Japan at the close of the war between those countries. He retired from diplomatic service, now many years ago, in order that he might practise law in Washington, and thus secure for his family and himself a competence. His "Memoirs" reflect the type of man he is. They are sane, practical, truthful, and are always interesting,—in part interesting because of those qualities, and in part because they deal with notable events and make a real contribution to a clear understanding of them.



JOHN W. FOSTER,
Whose "Diplomatic Memoirs" have just been published.



DR. EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL,
Executive Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; J. Pierpont Morgan being Honorary President and Dr. George F. Kunz, President.

Fourteenth Annual Report, 1909, of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society to the Legislature of the State of New York. Transmitted to the Legislature, April 26, 1909. Founded by Andrew H. Green and Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1895. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 309. Albany: J. B. Lyon Co.

This annual report of the Scenic Society, compiled by its secretary, Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, illustrates the patriotic and beneficent work in which the society for many years has been engaged. For its services in securing for the public, through purchase by the State, Stony Point, Watkins Glen, and Letchworth Park, and in caring for them as State custodian, large obligations have been incurred. No other of the so-called patriotic societies is doing work quite so disinterested and intelligent.

Among the topics discust in the report for this year are Watkins Glen, the improvements already made there and those in prospect under the direction of the society; Letchworth Park, its present state and the dangers that threaten it at the hands of vandalistic promoters; the Yonkers Manor Hall, title to which recently became vested in the State; the Fire Island State Reservation; the creation of the Joseph Rodman Drake Park in Bronx Borough, New York the preservation of St. John's Chapel in New York; the saving of the Thomas Paine House at New Rochelle; landmarks at West Point; the two hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of Kingston; the protection of the Adirondack forests; the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs; the preservation of Niagara Falls; the Hetch-Hetchy Valley case; the establishment of the Grand Cañon monument; and, in an appendix, a report of the proceedings at the laying of the corner-stone of the Memorial Arch at Stony Point; a sketch of Fort Lee, N. J., by Dr. Hall; an article on the spoliation of Niagara Falls, by Dr. J. W. Spencer; and finally, an important contribution to local and prehistoric history, a sketch of Kanadesaga, by Dr. Hall, Kanadesaga being an Indian village near the present town of Geneva, N. Y.

Hare, Christopher. Felicita—A Romance of Old Siena. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 278. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Hare, T. Truxtun. A Junior in the Line. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 346. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Haultain, Arnold. Hints for Lovers. 16mo, pp. 308. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Hill, Frederick Trevor. Lincoln's Legacy of Inspiration. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 60. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Knopf, S. Adolphus. Tuberculosis a Preventable and Curable Disease. 8vo, pp. 392. Moffat, Yard & Co. $2 net.

The great publicity which has been recently given in this country to the scourge of tuberculosis, how it is to be prevented, cured and, if possible, eventually eradicated, makes the appearance of this work imperatively necessary and opportune. The author of it is one of the best authorities we have on the subject he here undertakes to treat with a firm and confident grasp that will meet with a grateful response from all those who have need of the counsel which he gives. He has produced a work brimful of information which is made clearer by hosts of illustrations, and his optimistic but well-grounded enthusiasm appeals to patients, physicians, sanitarians, to educators and teachers, and finally to the statesman and legislator who can bring the law to bear upon the safeguarding of the national health. The style of the book is free from technicalities and, while teaching the patient and his friends what their part is in the general way of healthful habits and precaution, he leaves the rest to the instructions of the physician who is in charge of a particular case. This is a volume which will bring hopefulness into the life of many an afflicted sufferer. It will show parents how the "Great White Plague" may be kept from their home

(*Continued on page 28*)

From Mumby's "Girlhood of Queen Elizabeth."
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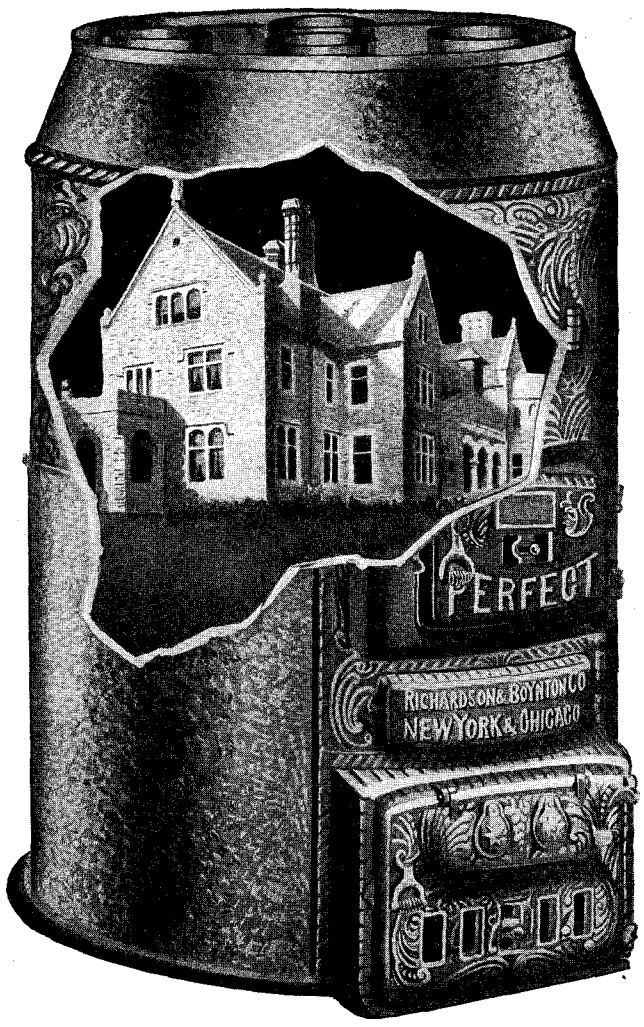

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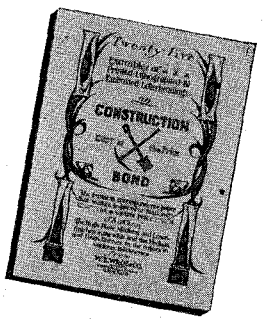

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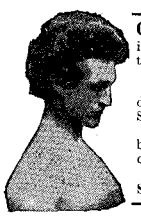

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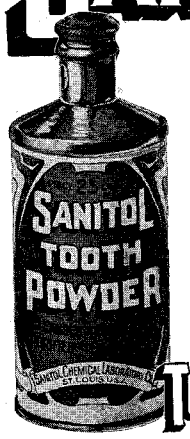

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 26*)

circle, or when it has entered there, may be checked, driven away, or at least alleviated or delayed in its desolating results.

Loughlin, Burren and Flood, L.L. Bright-Wits, Prince of Mogadore. Illustrated. 8vo, 63 pp. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co. 75 cents.

Lovell, Ingraham. Margarita's Soul. The Romantic Recollections of a Man of Fifty. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

Lucas, E. V. Some Friends of Mine. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1909. $1.25 net.

In this book Mr. Lucas shows us what friendships he cultivates among the men. They are various, but they stand well within the pale of respectability. There isn't a rogue among them—probably because this volume is intended to keep company on the shelf alongside "The Ladies' Pageant," and of course only proper company should be admitted where these charming women dwell. But the company is never dull, and they show a variety of traits, and represent a sufficiently complex picture of life. One meets kings, country gentlemen, and servants; poets, teachers, bookworms, painters, lawyers, healers, divines, simples, and wiseacres; cricketers, boxers, hunters, lovers, and what not. It is a benign friendship, and one well worth cultivating; but to be supplemented, if need be, by the reader's own choice among the characters of literature.

Lutz, Grace Livingston Hill. Phoebe Deane Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 330. Philadelphia: J. B Lippincott Co.

Lyall, Leonard A. [Translated by.] The Sayings of Confucius. 8vo, pp. 126. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Macy, John. A Child's Guide to Reading. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25 net.

In the well-known series to which this volume belongs, there has yet appeared no better volume than Mr. Macy's. He has constructed his book on excellent lines. By this we mean, that he has not only discust the subject of reading in familiar and inspiring ways, but has prepared lists of books in fiction, poetry, history, biography, essays, and foreign classics, with brief but excellent comments on each. In the same series Burton E. Stevenson has "A Guide to Biography," but this is not so much a guide to books on biography as a series of brief sketches of noted men, followed by notes on groups of men, such as pioneers, soldiers, and sailors.

Marius, G. Hermine. Dutch Painting in the Nineteenth Century. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xi–203. London: Alexander Moring, Ltd.

Maxwell, W. B. Seymour Charlton. A Novel. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 490. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Mosher Reprints. Francis Thompson's "Shelley: An Essay." 12mo, pp. 67. Lizette Woodworth Reese's "A Branch of May." 16mo, pp. 41; and "A Wayside Lute." 12mo, pp. 65. Arthur Symons' "Silhouettes." 16mo, pp. 94. Swinburne's "Félise: A Book of Lyrics." 16mo, pp. 129. Baudelaire's "Poems in Prose." Translated by Arthur Symons. 16mo, pp. 70. Katharine Tynan's "A Little Book for John O'Mahony's Friends." 16mo, pp. 56. Walter Pater's "The Child in the House." 16mo, pp. 41. Olive Schreiner's "The Lost Joy and Other Dreams." 16mo, pp. 83. Milton's "Ode on the Nativity." 16mo, pp. 17. Eugene Lee-Hamilton's "Mimma Bella: In Memory of a Little Life." 16mo, pp. 21. William Butler Yeats's "The Land of Heart's Desire." 12mo, pp. 31. Browning's "Rabbi Ben Ezra." 16mo, pp. 21. William Ernest Henley's "Rhymes and Rhythms and Arabian Nights' Entertainments." 16mo, pp. 67. Dobson's "Proverbs in Porcelain and Other Poems." 16mo, pp. 63. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher.

Above are listed Mr. Mosher's reprints for the present season. The day is long

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past when new words of praise for his books can be expected. The additions to his various series are in line with the high traditions that he has long maintained. Foremost among the beautiful things sent us as suggestions for the gift season is a reprint of Francis Thompson's essay on Shelley. This fine estimate of the English poet has appeared in several forms since first it was made known posthumously in the pages of *The Dublin Review*. None has given it a more charming dress than Mr. Mosher. Besides the essay the volume contains Charles Hanson Towne's deeply sincere poem to "The Quiet Singer" and Thompson's own poem presenting an imaginary address of Shelley to Jane Williams just after the sea closed over him. In his Lyric Garland Mr. Mosher has included Lizette Woodworth Reese's delicate "Branch of May," and in the Old World Series are Arthur Symons' "Silhouettes"—containing the seven canceled poems from the first and second editions; and Swinburne's "Félise," also presenting verses dropt from the ordinary trade editions. His Ideal Series brings forward Arthur Symons's prose translations from Baudelaire and Katharine Tynan's Little Book for "John O'Mahony's Friends." For those who never knew this brilliant Irish barrister here is an introduction to a new and valued friendship. The dainty Vest Pocket Series has such things as Pater's exquisite "The Child in the House" and Olive Schreiner's "The Lost Joy."

Mumby, Frank A. The Girlhood of Queen Elizabeth. 8vo, pp. 353. Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

The object of the present volume is to accomplish for Queen Elizabeth what Lobanoff did for Mary Stuart, for the writer appeals to those who know the principal events in the years dealt with; he does not purpose to give a connected history, but merely to throw light upon that history by reproducing the letters which passed between the personages, more or less important, who filled the stage of history. Princes, even if they could, did not write many letters before the time of the Renaissance in England, and what were written have not been published for popular perusal. Of course the popular life of England during the fifteenth century is well exhibited in the Paston letters. The present collection is therefore in many ways unique, and the place and significance of each letter is well shown by the accompanying note of the editor. The first letter in the collection written by Elizabeth, dated in the seventh year of her age, is addrest to Anne of Cleves and shows the durance in which Elizabeth was kept. She would like to visit her father's wife, but she writes: "I am struggling between two contending wishes—one is my impatient desire to see your Majesty, the other that of rendering the obedience I owe to the commands of the King, my father, which prevent me from leaving the house till he has given me full permission to do so." The book furnishes a clear and vivid picture of sixteenth-century manners among princes and potentates. It only shows the high intelligence which reigned in the court circles, while the tale of Henry VIII.'s family relations, the intrigues of Elizabeth's suitors, and the close connection of the English with the foreign courts of the day, are revealed in the brilliancy as well as the darkness which characterized the age.

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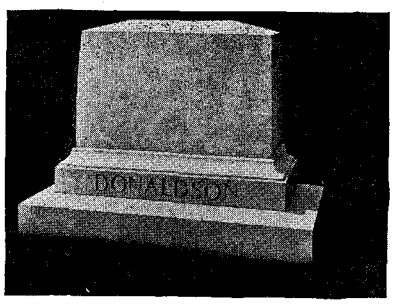

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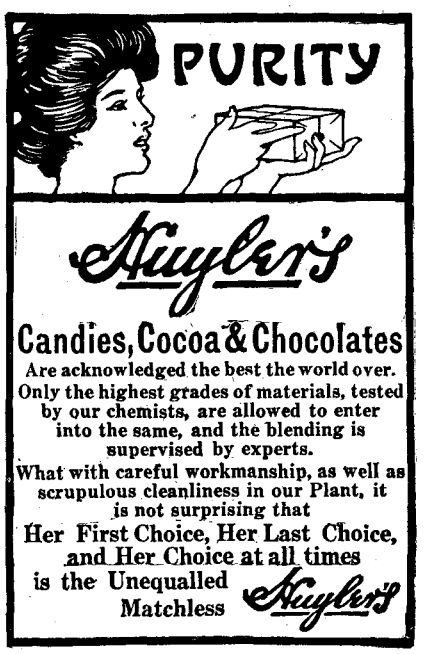

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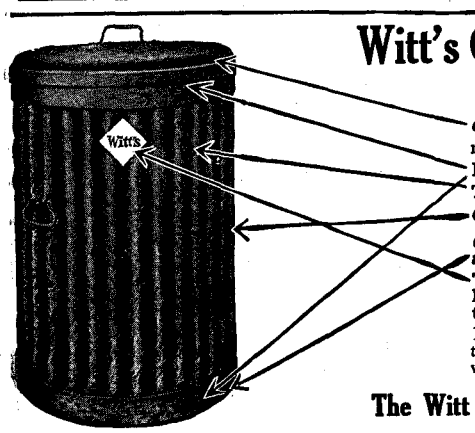

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Munford, Beverley B. Virginia's Attitude toward Slavery and Secession. 8vo, pp. 329. $2 net. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A new light is cast upon a most perplexing point in our history by this carefully written and scholarly work. The author sufficiently shows that the State, which was named in honor of a Queen of England, was one which ever faithfully clung to the idea of the Union. The people of that State, he contends, were only in a small proportion slave-holders. Statesmen and social thinkers among the people of Virginia had long deplored the incubus of slavery. They saw that true prosperity could never flourish under such an institution. They also saw clearly that any attempt at general emancipation was beset with insuperable obstacles, not only racial but legal and political. As it was, the condition of slaves, as the evidence marshaled by Mr. Munford shows, was by no means intolerable in Virginia. There was, moreover, a population consisting of thousands of negro freedmen in that State. It is true that, subsequent to the year 1833, a reactionary movement took place, largely due to the exacerbation arising from the Nat Turner Insurrection and the violent utterances of the Abolitionists in the North. This writer charges President Lincoln's administration with violation of its pledges in the Emancipation Proclamation. The protection of slavery in Virginia had been promised, and it was only to exact fulfilment of that promise that Virginia reluctantly took up arms against the North. The right of revolution and the doctrine of State sovereignty are put forth by this author as justifying to the Virginians their defection from the Union.

Munsterberg, Hugo. Psychology and the Teacher. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

During the past year or two the American public has been awestruck no less than edified by the deluge of books that have come from Professor Munsterberg's pen. In this last volume, the Harvard professor has discust the ethics, the psychology, and the educational standards of modern instruction, and has brought to bear upon these questions a keen, analytical mind. In the section devoted to "The Aims of the Teacher," Professor Munsterberg has emphasized the fact (too little realized, perhaps) that the instruction of the child should be as broad and comprehensive as possible; and should not be limited solely to the mental growth of the child in certain set channels or directions. Wide culture should be aimed at; and, more than that, the physical and moral health of the child should be cultivated no less than the mental.

Part two is devoted to "The Mind of the Pupil," and here apperception, memory, association, attention, imitation, will, habit, feeling, etc., are all considered and subjected to psychological analysis.

Part three is devoted to "The Work of the School," and here Professor Munsterberg offers several suggestions for the betterment of the present system which should prove helpful and at least suggestive. Taken all in all, this book may be said to be a scholarly and instructive study of present-day educational conditions and systems; and should be perused by all those engaged in the instruction of the young.

Smart, George T. The Mystery of Peace. Pamphlet, pp. 30. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 35 cents net.

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Smith, Samuel Francis. My Country. Done by Walter Tuttle. New York: Tandy-Thomas Co. $3.

This beautifully illustrated version of our national hymn will appeal to lovers of the artistic. Its general design and rich coloring are suggestive of the illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages. The front cover is appropriately decorated in red, white, blue, and gold, while the national arms in the same colors adorn the back cover. The book is dedicated "To all Americans, whether claiming such proud title by reason of birth or adoption." A short history of the hymn follows, with a portrait in colors of the author. Each stanza is given in facsimile of Mr. Smith's handwriting, followed by the illustration of each line in turn. The pages are embellished with ideal and patriotic scenes enclosed in conventional border, many of the views representing natural beauties of our country. This volume especially recommends itself as a gift-book. It is safe to say that never before has our national anthem appeared in more pleasing form.

Snowden, Clinton A. History of Washington. 8vo, 4 vols. New York: The Century History Co.

The history of Washington before its separation from Oregon is the history of the Hudson Bay Company's enterprise in gathering furs and fighting Indians along the banks of the Columbia River. The present work in four handsome volumes gives a detailed account of this American State from that period up to the present. The author and his collaborators have shown laudable research and skill in this interesting compilation. The book will of course be most interesting to those who dwell in the State, almost every village and settlement of which here receives its meed of notice and description. Hosts of portraits set before us the faces of those rugged pioneers who first broke the sod and fished the rivers, and settled in the forests. There is plenty of Indian fighting, hardship, and danger in the recital. There is no end to the views and local pictures which adorn the work. It gives a good idea of the rapidity with which colonization was accomplished, a settled government established in a country where the first white man landed in 1778, which did not become a territory of the United States until 1853, and was erected into a State in 1889. It is now the first coal-producing State of the Pacific Coast and commercially and agriculturally a source of wealth to the nation. The text of this account of the rise and progress of an American State is well and entertainingly written. The vicissitudes of a struggling colony, the first beginnings of commercial enterprise under difficulties of transportation are all detailed. With the coming of railroads, Washington's fate and fortune were secured, and it now claims to be the leader of the Pacific States.

Steiner, Edward A. The Immigrant Tide: Its Ebb and its Flow. 8vo, pp. 370. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

Dr. Steiner has made a study of immigration from a humanitarian and social point of view. He does not deal with statistics, but with the character and surroundings of the immigrant. He is particularly interested in the populations of Central Europe—Poles, Ruthenians, and Hungarians—and he loves to dwell upon the effect produced upon their habits and aspirations by contact with American institutions. He comes to the conclusion

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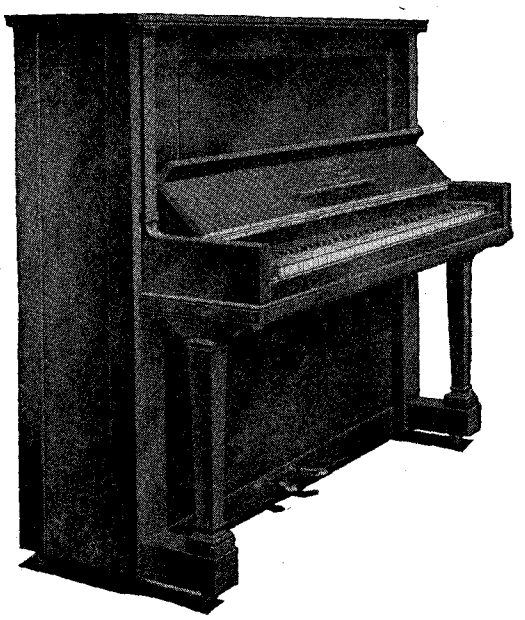

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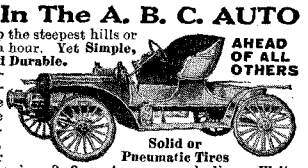

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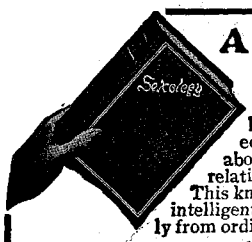

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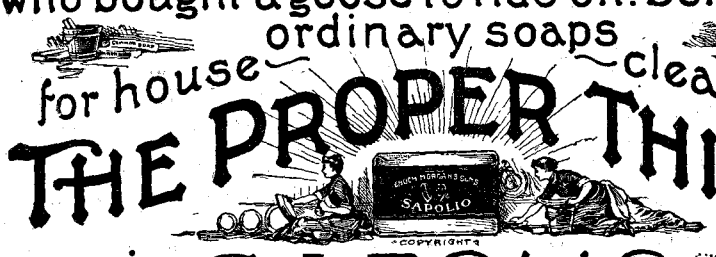

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that if the United States is giving employment, education, and civilization to the Albanian peasantry, these rude and primitive races are carrying back their Americanism to their native villages. Thus he relates the following incident in connection with the return of a Hungarian peasant to his native village:

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The second part of the work discusses the foreign immigrant in his relations with the native American. He exposes the intolerance of the Y. M. C. A. in some sections of the United States, the growth of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, and the position of the Jewish immigrant. His tone and attitude are liberal and evangelical, and, what is above all things necessary, he manages to write a readable and interesting book upon a most difficult and intricate subject.

Stirling, Lt.-Com. Yates. A United States Midshipman in China. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 356. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Stoddard, W. O. Longshore Boys. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 292. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Sumner, Helen L., Ph.D. Equal Suffrage. Pp. 282. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

This book is the result of a thorough investigation of the effect of equal suffrage in the State of Colorado. During the two years occupied by the author and her assistants in collecting data,—newspaper files, State and municipal records, question-blanks, and every other possible source of information were utilized. That the work is gigantic in scope is revealed by a single glance at the tabulated matter of which it is largely composed. The stickler for figures can find no cause for complaint in this regard.

It is gratifying to note that the general tone of this report is temperate in the extreme. For the most part, the individual reader is allowed to draw his own conclusions, but whenever the writer voices her own opinions, she does so in an unobtrusive, fair-minded way. At the start she frankly states her inability to prove conclusively that equal suffrage is or is not a success in Colorado. So many conflicting factors enter into a consideration of the question that the most careful statistics can not be wholly relied upon.

From the accumulation of facts presented one gathers that the advocates of equal suffrage have not made very rapid advancement thus far in the State mentioned. It is only just to admit, however, that this may be due to the fact that women, no less than the better class of men, have been handicapped by corrupt "machine politics." Again, a dozen years is a short time in which to prove the success or non-success of a principle of this character. In general, the votes of Colorado women have had the most direct influence along educational and humane lines. In the position of State Superintendent of Education, women have been notable successes and this in spite of the fact that the office affords unlimited opportunity for graft.

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As to legislative measures, equal suffrage seems to have been directly responsible for the passage of various laws affecting the betterment of women, children, and animals.

As to the influence of equal suffrage upon the woman herself, the general opinion seems to be that with the attainment of the ballot she has broadened intellectually to a marked degree. In proof of this, one Denver firm asserts that within eight months after equal suffrage became an established fact it sold more books on political economy than it had disposed of during the twenty years previous. Miss Sumner concedes that this intellectual activity may have been due to women's clubs to some extent.

In conclusion, the whole question is briefly summarized thus: "The Colorado experiment certainly indicates that equal suffrage is a step in the direction of a better citizenship, a more effective use of the ability of women as an integral part of the race, and a closer understanding and comradeship between men and women."

Tarkington, Booth. Beasley's Christmas Party. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 100. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Twain, Mark. Captain Stormfield's Visit to Heaven. 8vo, pp. 120. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.

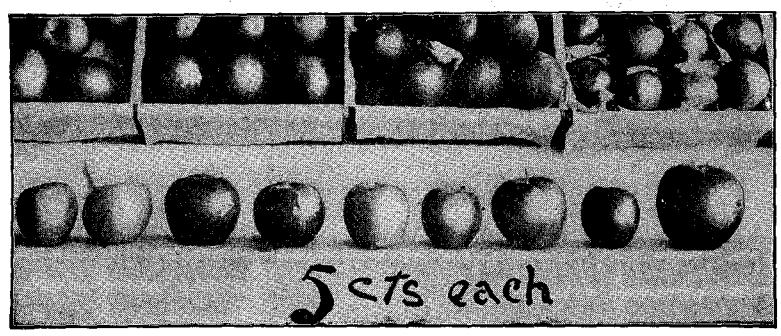
This reprint of articles from Harper periodicals is in the familiar vein of the writer. The medieval friar in his pulpit, Rabelais, and, before them, Aristophanes took what were considered sacred things as subjects of ridicule or comic handling, with the view of striking at some moral or political abuse. Mark Twain treats his subject in a good-natured, liberal, and rollicking manner and with a daring extravagance, somewhat machine-made, and always banal, which is absolutely lacking in humor, but he does not make any moral or political point. People, however, sometimes laugh from surprize at an unlooked-for incongruity. Perhaps the greatest stroke of incongruity is the author's coupling Moses with such a person as Esau, who was not even an Israelite. Is this intended for a joke? Moses and Elias are more commonly connected with one another. We can say with Abraham Lincoln that to those who like this sort of book the book will be very agreeable. With his usual good nature and tact the author has avoided any reference that may be construed as outraging the sensibilities of the religious. He has simply sketched a conception of Captain Stormfield's destination which any paganized hind brought up without letters or teaching might form amid his comrades in a corner grocery.

Van Vorst, Marie. In Ambush. 12mo, pp. 303. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Walton, George Lincoln. Those Nerves. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 202. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1 net.

Ward, Mrs. Wilfrid. Great Possessions. 12mo, pp. 377. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Wells, H. G. Ann Veronica. A Modern Love Story. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.



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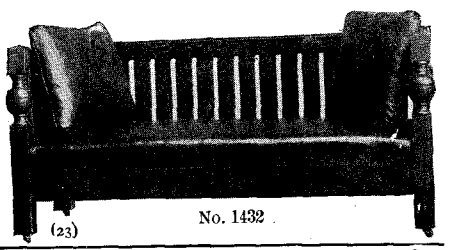

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CURRENT POETRY

New Year's Eve

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

I

The other night I had a dream, most clear
And comforting, complete
In every line, a crystal sphere,
And full of intimate and secret cheer.
Therefore I will repeat
That vision, dearest heart, to you,
As of a thing not feigned, but very true,
Yes, true as ever in my life befell;
And you, perhaps, can tell
Whether my dream was really sad or sweet.

II

The shadows flecked the elm-embowered street
I knew so well, long, long ago;
And on the pillared porch where Marguerite
Had sat with me, the moonlight lay like snow.
But she, my comrade and my friend of youth,
Most gaily wise,
Most innocently loved,—
She of the blue-gray eyes
That ever smiled and ever spoke the truth,—
From that familiar dwelling, where she moved
Like mirth incarnate in the years before,
Had gone into the hidden house of Death.
I thought the garden wore
White mourning for her blessed innocence,
And the syringa's breath
Came from the corner by the fence,
Where she had made her rustic seat,
With fragrance passionate, intense,
As if it breathed a sigh for Marguerite.
My heart was heavy with a sense
Of something good forever gone. I sought
Vainly for some consoling thought,
Some comfortable word that I could say
To the sad father, whom I visited again
For the first time since she had gone away.
The bell rang shrill and lonely,—then
The door was opened, and I sent my name
To him,—but ah! 'twas Marguerite who came!
There in the dear old dusky room she stood
Beneath the lamp, just as she used to stand,
In tender mocking mood.
"You did not ask for me," she said,
"And so I will not let you take my hand;
"But I must hear what secret talk you planned
"With father. Come, my friend, be good,
"And tell me your affairs of state;
"Why you have stayed away and made me wait
"So long. Sit down beside me here,—
"And, do you know, it seemed a year
"Since we have talked together,—why so late?"

Amazed, incredulous, confused with joy
I hardly dared to show,
And stammering like a boy,
I took the place she showed me at her side;
And then the talk flowed on with brimming tide
Through the still night,
While she with influence light
Controlled it, as the moon the flood.
She knew where I had been, what I had done,
What work was planned, and what begun;
My troubles, failures, fears, she understood,
And touched them with a heart so kind,
That every care was melted from my mind,
And every hope grew bright,
And life seemed moving on to happy ends.
(Ah, what self-beggared fool was he
That said a woman can not be
The very best of friends?)
Then there were memories of old times,
Recalled with many a gentle jest;
And at the last she brought the book of rhymes
We made together, trying to translate
The Songs of Heine (hers were always best).
"Now come," she said.
"To-night we will collaborate
"Again; I'll put you to the test.
"Here's one I never found the way to do,—
"The simplest are the hardest ones, you know,—
"I give this song to you."
And then she read:

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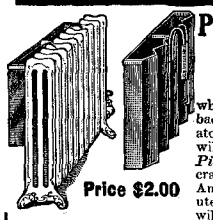

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Mein Kind, wir waren Kinder,
Zwei Kinder, jung und froh.

. . . . . .

But all the while a silent question stirred
Within me, though I dared not speak the word:
"Is it herself, and is she truly here,
"And was I dreaming when I heard
"That she was dead last year?
"Or was it true, and is she but a shade
"Who brings a fleeting joy to eye and ear,
"Cold though so kind, and will she gently fade
"When her sweet ghostly part is played
"And the light-curtain falls at dawn of day?"
But while my heart was troubled by this fear
So deeply that I could not speak it out,
Lest all my happiness should disappear,
I thought me of a cunning way
To hide the question and dissolve the doubt.
"Will you not give me now your hand,
"Dear Marguerite," I asked, "to touch and hold,
"That by this token I may understand
"You are the same true friend you were of old?"
She answered with a smile so bright and calm
It seemed as if I saw new stars arise
In the deep heaven of her eyes;
And smiling so, she laid her palm
In mine. Dear God, it was not cold
But warm with vital heat!
"You live!" I cried, "you live, dear Marguerite!"
Then I awoke; but strangely comforted,
Altho I knew again that she was dead.

III

Yes, there's the dream! And was it sweet or sad?
Dear mistress of my waking and my sleep,
Present reward of all my heart's desire,
Watching with me beside the winter fire,
Interpret now this vision that I had.
But while you read the meaning, let me keep
The touch of you: for the Old Year with storm
Is passing through the midnight, and doth shake
The corners of the house,—and oh! my heart would break
Unless both dreaming and awake
My hand could feel your hand was warm, warm, warm!

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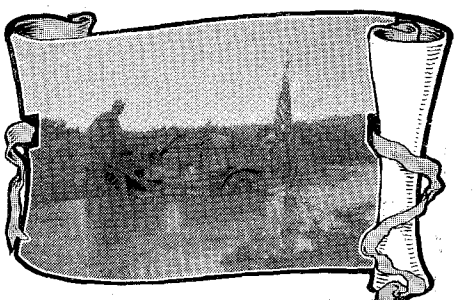
The Proof of the Pudding.—MYRTLE—"Papa doesn't favor your calling here at all, George."

GEORGE—"Why, that can't be! Your father gave me a cigar a moment since as I came in the door."

MYRTLE—"All right; just wait till you smoke it!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*



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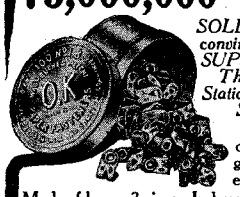

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Undaunted.—"Don't be afraid of the bacon, Mr. Jenkins," said the landlady to the new lodger.

"Not at all, madam. I've seen a piece twice as large and it did not frighten me a bit."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

The Hereditary Principle

The London *Daily News* reprints this poem as not altogether inapplicable to the present political crisis in England.

There was an ocean pilot, and his eldest son was blind
And deaf and dumb from childhood, likewise vacant in his mind;
But of course he was a pilot when his daddy's course was run,
And he navigated vessels as his father's eldest son.

There was a clever surgeon, who could cut off legs and arms,
And invest an operation in a thousand nameless charms;
He'd an eldest boy who'd never seen an operation done,
But succeeded to the practise as his father's eldest son.

There was a pious parson who, when folks to danger strolled,
Would perform the part of shepherd and restore them to the fold;
He'd a son, an unbeliever, but when Heaven that parson won,
There succeeded to his pulpit his agnostic eldest son.

There was a judge who ordered wicked criminals to jail;
He'd an eldest son—a forger—who absconded from his bail:
When that judge above was summoned through a tintack in a bun,
His vacant place was taken by his outlawed eldest son.

The pilot and the parson and the surgeon and the judge
Were all declared impostors, but they all refused to budge;
What mattered lack of knowledge or the evil they had done,
While each claimed his proud position as his father's eldest son?

God preserve the fine old fetish, full of sweetness and of light,
That big bulwark of our freedom called "Hereditary Right"!
Which, to driveler and drunkard and the dastard virtue shuns,
Means the right to govern Britain in the House of eldest sons.

Getting Used to It.—"I have just heard of the arrival of the third child in the Jones family," remarked the woman. "The announcement of the first-born was made by beautifully engraved cards, tied with tiny white ribbon; the second was by telegraph, and this third one, tho a much-wished-for boy, was made merely by a postal-card."—*New York Press.*

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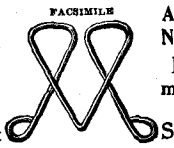

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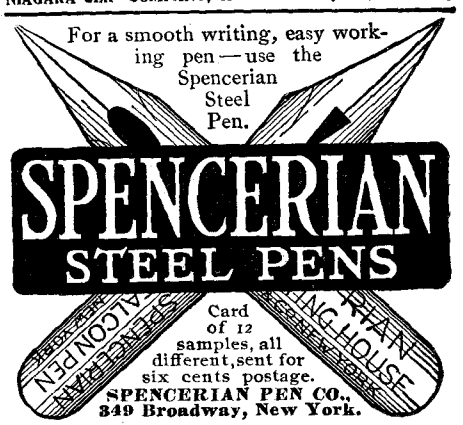

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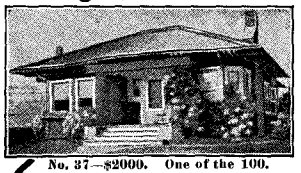

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And Wewanta it remains to this day.—*The Youth's Companion.*

Buying and Owning.—LAFFEN—"You are rich enough to buy an automobile. Why don't you do it?"

GROFAT—"Because I'm not rich enough to own one."—*Chicago Tribune.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

December 18.—Grand Duke Michael Nicholaievitch, the Czar's grand uncle, dies at Cannes.

December 20.—José Madriz is elected President of Nicaragua by Congress; General Estrada refuses to accept the election.

December 21.—The University of Copenhagen decides that Doctor Cook's records fail to prove his claim to the discovery of the Pole.

Dispatches from Nicaragua report a defeat of Zelaya's forces by Estrada at Rama.

The British House of Lords decides that trade-unions have no right to assess their members to pay Parliamentary representatives.

December 22.—In St. Petersburg, Colonel Karpoff, chief of secret police, is killed by a bomb; in Bombay, India, A. M. T. Jackson, British Chief Magistrate of Nasik, is assassinated; Premier Yi of Korea is stabbed fatally at Seoul; at Bucharest, the Prime Minister of Rumania is attacked by an anarchist.

December 23.—Albert I. becomes King of Belgium.

Doctor Ladislas von Lukacs is appointed Premier of Hungary by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

December 21.—The Senate passes a resolution calling for all papers bearing on the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, the President having exprest a desire for a public investigation.

The Senate confirms the President's diplomatic appointments, including Robert Bacon, of New York, Ambassador to France; Richard C. Kerens, of Missouri, Ambassador to Austria-Hungary; Henry L. Wilson, of Washington, Ambassador to Mexico; William J. Calhoun, of Illinois, Minister to China; John B. Jackson, of New Jersey, Minister to Cuba.

In its annual report to Congress the Interstate Commerce Commission asks for more power to regulate railroad rates.

GENERAL

December 22.—A. J. McLaurin, United States Senator from Mississippi, dies at his home in Brandon, Miss.

Timothy P. ("Little Tim") Sullivan, Vice-President of the Board of Aldermen and a Tammany leader in New York City, dies after a long illness.

December 23.—The battleship *Utah* is launched at Camden, New Jersey.

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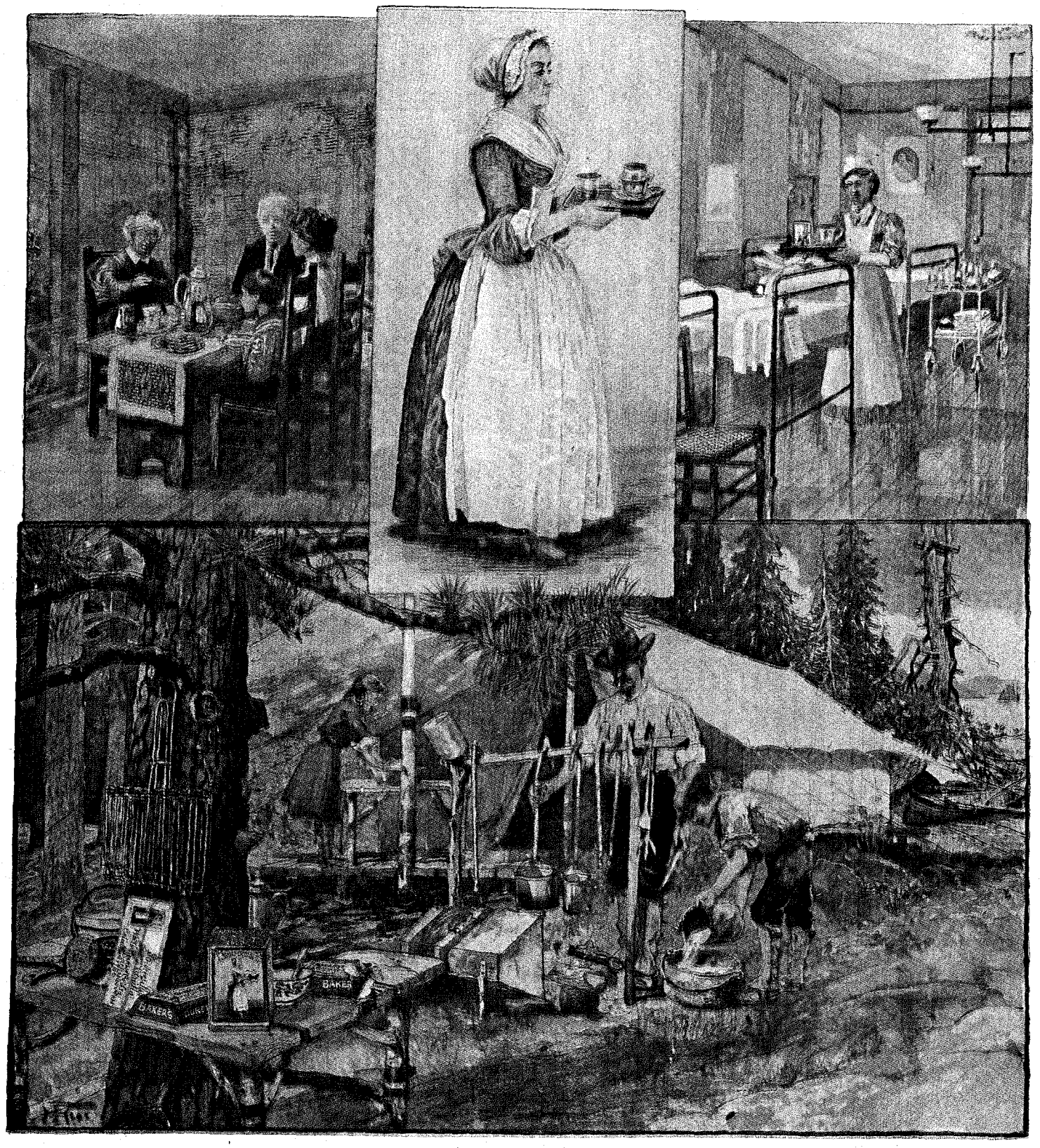

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